FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 3, 1854. [NO. 1935.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE third Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 7th day of August next. The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the school seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the other facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a liberal patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, June 16, 1854. 6*tf

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 19th of June. The Academy is located in the southern part of Montgomery Co., near Pekin. It is in a healthy location, and in a community of high moral character and intelligence.

All persons who patronize the School, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in making thorough scholars in all branches taught in the high Schools of the State. Terms—$8, $12, and $16 per Session.

Board can be obtained at a convenient distance from the Academy at $5 and $6 per month.

EDWARD C. CHAMBERS.

Pekin, May 12. 98-7

MOUNT VERNON ACADEMY.

THE next session of this School will commence on the 17th of July. The Academy is located at the Mount Vernon Springs, in Chatham County, N. C. It is one of the most healthy locations in the world. Terms—$8, $10 and $15 per session. Good board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, at $5 and $6 per month. Reference, W. J. Bingham.

WM. M. CRUTCHFIELD, Principal.

June 10, 1854. 4*-4t

FLORAL COLLEGE,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

THIS Institution, which is now undergoing thorough repairs, will be opened again on MONDAY, the 17th JULY, under the superintendence of its former very efficient Principal, with every Department supplied with the best Teachers that can be obtained, together with the present worthy and accommodating Steward. The Trustees believe they are warranted in saying to a generous public, that every effort will be made to render general and entire satisfaction; while the Institution, in point of healthfulness of location, commends itself to the patronage and confidence of all.

WILLIAM McKAY,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.

May 30, 1854. 4-6w

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MR. & MRS. BURWELL, Principals.

Maj. FREDERIC ZERRLAUT, Professor of Music, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.

Terms per Session, (20 weeks.)

Board and Tuition,	$80
Music on Piano, or Guitar,	20
Use of Instrument for practice,	5
Modern Languages, each	10
Drawing and Painting, from $10 to	20

The next Session commences on Wednesday the 12th of July.

For further particulars, address Rev. Robert Burwell.

June 6, 1854. 4*6t

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE fourteenth year of this Institution will commence on Tuesday the first of August next. The course of instruction is full; and is designed to afford the pupils a liberal, finished and ornamental Education in all those branches which contribute to the accomplishment of the female mind.

The principal, though still remaining in the institution, and having the general supervision of the girls as formerly, is happy to state that he has procured the services of Mr. Thomas McNeely and Lady to attend exclusively to the *domestic department*, believing that their eminent qualifications for the situation will greatly enhance the comfort of the young ladies confided to their care. Catalogues of the last year, containing the Course of Instruction, Text-Books, Terms, &c., will be forwarded on addressing

RICHD STERLING, A. M., Principal.
Greensboro', North Carolina.

June 19, 1854. 6-*tLA

HARRINGTON'S
MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, PRINCIPAL.

Miss ANN MARGARET McEACHIN, Teacher in the Female Department.

WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant in the Male Department.

THE Third Session of the School opens JULY the 17th, and closes December 1st.

Reports respecting Scholarship and Deportment will be sent out semi-annually, and no student found to be of a bad character, will be permitted to remain in the Institution.

A course of Religious Lectures will be delivered before the students.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber has ample accommodations and desires to take all the female Boarders into his own family.

Tuition in both Departments $8, $10, $12 50, to $15 per Session. Extra—Music on Piano Forte, with use of instrument $20; Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

For further particulars address the Principal or either of the Teachers.

Carthage, June 6, 1854. 5-8tf

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL will be reopened in the male department of this Institution on the Second Monday of July, and the Session will close on the last Friday of November.

Tuition $8, $10, $12 50, and $15. A contingent fee of fifty cents will be added.

Boarding in private families and at the hotels, from $7 to $8 per month.

It is highly desirable that Students intending to join the school be present at the opening of the Session.

A. R. BLACK, Principal.

Carthage, Moore County, June 14, 1854. 8*3t

DRY GOODS,
At Floral College.

McARN & LILLY are receiving a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at the above place, embracing some of the finest, richest and most beautiful styles of the season, selected by one of the firm, an experienced buyer, and well acquainted with the place and neighborhood, thus enabling him the better to adapt his purchases to the market. The stock is entire-new, and will not be surpassed by any of the neighboring towns as regards quality, style and price, and will be found much more attractive than is generally found in a country store. An enumeration of the Goods would occupy too much space. It is only necessary to say that almost any article in their line may be found in their store.

E. LILLY,
Acting Partner.

Sept. 27, 1853. 32*tf

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1854.

DIVIDENDS.—The Fayetteville & Northern Plank Road Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent.

And the Fayetteville & Southern Plank Road a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, besides adding two per cent to the surplus fund.

A friend who is familiar with the subject, has handed us the following article:—

WHAT FAYETTEVILLE WANTS.

Whilst other parts of the State are holding county meetings and Conventions, and maturing schemes of Internal Improvements, to be urged before the next General Assembly, we think it right and proper, to submit our wants and the plan we are desirous to advance for the general improvement and prosperity of the old State. While, however, we shall advocate these particular schemes, we would have it expressly understood, that our people are thoroughly an Internal Improvement people, favorable *to all works*, calculated to develop the resources of the State and build up *her own market towns*. We go for North Carolina *first* and North Carolina *last*.

The first object we have in view is to construct the Western Rail Road to the coal fields on Deep River. In this enterprize we have already embarked. The entire line has been placed under contract, with an intelligent and responsible firm, who are to build the road, erect all necessary Depots and other buildings, and furnish all the rolling stock for a road of the *first class*, within a specified time. *This work will be done.*

From the coal fields, we design to extend the Western Road to some point on the "North Carolina Rail Road," where it will intersect with the projected road over the Blue Ridge to the Tennessee line, (a charter for which was granted in 1852)—be that point Greensboro', Lexington, Salisbury, or Charlotte. This connection made, and the roads to Wilmington and Beaufort consummated, we shall have in North Carolina a direct and certain outlet at two of the best harbors on the coast for all her products—presenting a truly *North Carolina* CENTRAL *road*, from the mountains to the sea board—passing through the coal and copper region and the richest agricultural districts in the State,—a line susceptible of benefiting every Western county.

In the project of the people of Charlotte and Wilmington, we desire also to co-operate—and as the increased distance between the two places is *only thirteen miles to pass through Fayetteville*, we hope to induce them to consider the matter, and avoid the necessity of a conflict of interest and expenditure by the projection of a direct line. To the cotton growing counties of Richmond, Anson, Mecklenburg, Union, and others contiguous to the proposed line, we can hold out the strongest inducements, as our large manufacturing interest in this vicinity will always ensure the highest prices for their productions; while in the sale of them, and in the purchase of their groceries, they will have the advantage of *both markets*—and should, by any misfortune, the efforts of our Wilmington friends be unavailing in re-opening the inlet at the mouth of the Cape Fear to a proper depth for vessels of the larger class—then we and they will have Beaufort, with her superior outlet, in direct connection.

The road to Beaufort Harbor, connecting with the Western Rail Road at Fayetteville, we think is certain, as it will be necessary to make that connection in order to secure the advantages of the Coal transportation.

The road to Wilmington we hope will also be constructed, and we can scarcely doubt that it will be, as it will give to that seaport not only the Coal, but assist her in her plans of reaching Charlotte and the West by the most practicable and shortest route.

With these plans before you, look at the map, and trace our projects and see how truly North Carolinian they are. Let Wilmington be the starting point—place your finger at the Coal Fields (the Gulf) on Deep River—a continuation of a direct line takes you through Fayetteville to Greensborough, 165 miles from Wilmington. By deflecting a little to the left, after leaving the Gulf, you pass through Randolph county to Lexington or Salisbury, the former 180 and the latter about 193 miles, from Wilmington, via the Coal Fields and Fayetteville,—*the very nearest point of connection with the ocean* either for Greensborough, Lexington, or Salisbury.

The following table will set forth the distances from Wilmington and Beaufort via Fayetteville and the Coal Fields to the several points:

From Wilmington via Fayetteville to Charlotte,	185 m.
" Beaufort " " "	233 "
" " " N. C. Rail Road "	308 "
From Wilmington via Fayetteville and Coal Fields to Greensborough,	165 m.
From Beaufort ditto,	210 "
From Beaufort via N. C. Rail Road,	224 "
From Wilmington via Fayetteville and Coal Fields to Lexington,	180 m.
From Beaufort ditto,	227 "
From Beaufort via N. C. Rail Road,	259 "
From Wilmington via Fayetteville and Coal Fields to Salisbury,	193 m.
From Beaufort ditto,	240 "
From Beaufort via N. C. Rail Road,	276 "
From Coal Fields via Raleigh to Portsmouth is near 225 miles.	

So that, from Charlotte, Lexington, Salisbury or Greensboro', *the nearer route to the sea-board* at Wilmington or Beaufort harbor, is through Fayetteville. Can any works claim to *be more thoroughly North Carolinian*, than those presented by Fayetteville?

Note.—In calculating the distance I have assumed Maj. Gwyn's distance from Waynesborough to Charlotte to be correct, 223 miles, and an air line from Goldsboro' to Beaufort 85 miles, making 308 miles.

☞ The stage route from Goldsboro' to Beaufort is stated to be 124 miles!!

FOREIGN.—The Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst. arrived at New York on Sunday.

A decline of 1-16d. in cotton is reported.—Naval stores and provisions dull.

Little of interest from the war. It is thought that Silistria will hold out against the Russians until the arrival of the allied troops.

MR. BADGER AND THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The Raleigh Standard and most of the Locofoco papers in the State are endeavoring to create the impression that Mr. Badger differs with the Whigs of North Carolina on the land question, and are publishing in glaring capitals, as a great discovery, that he has not withheld his vote from bills granting land to the Western States. We supposed that every one knew that before. His speeches on the subject have been published in the Whig papers of the State, read by his constituents, and we have yet to hear of a Whig who disagrees with him. The Whig doctrine, as we understand it, is the same with Mr. Badger's. Neither he nor his party are opposed to giving land to the West; they are perfectly willing that the West should have it, but at the same time they demand it for North Carolina, and but for the senseless opposition of the Locofoco party would obtain it.

The following extracts from a speech of Mr. Badger's published in the Observer in February last, will enable every one to understand his views:

"Now, sir, I am as sensible of the injustice done to the old States as is my friend from Georgia. I think it is a crying injustice; one which ought to be remedied. I think it an evil which ought to be corrected. I think it an unwise and unjust hoarding of the property from the general purposes of benefit to all the States in this Union. I think the old States have a right to ask, to demand, that a reasonable portion of this domain shall be set apart for their benefit. But what avails my thinking so, or my friend from Georgia thinking so? Our States do not think so. That is the case, at least in a great many instances, in regard to the old States. Their representatives do not think so. And while, by a union among ourselves, we might, without withdrawing—for I would not be willing to withdraw at all the assistance which we give to the new members of the Union—that assistance at any time, it seems to me, make large and liberal appropriations of these lands for the benefit of the old States.

"Now, Mr. President, I am reduced to this situation. I would, if I could, do anything for the benefit of the old States; I would especially do it for my own State. I believe it to be constitutional, right, and proper. It cannot but be constitutional, right and proper that the trustee, if he be a trustee, should dispose of the fund for the benefit of his *cestui que trust*. But I am overruled. What am I to do? Am I to sit here and, by reason of my opposition to the bills which are intended to advance the interests of the States in which the lands are situated, show myself to have a malignant wish to check their prosperity? Certainly not. I have no such wish. I wish to have the lands disposed of for useful and just purposes. I wish to have our own just share of them; but we cannot get it. I would unite with the representatives of the old States in making it a condition upon these grants that we should have our share of them; but they will not unite with me. And, therefore, as I cannot make any opposition which will result in any good to the old States, whose interests, I think, have been unjustly overlooked, why should I exhibit myself here as making opposition at once ungracious and bootless against the advancement of any State in this Union?"

And again:

"I have made these remarks in answer to my friend from Georgia, and the question which he says might be asked by our constituents. I am one of those who have never been disposed to interpose a factious or ill-natured opposition to any measure of this kind. I could not have done it consistently with my own feelings, because I have no enmity or desire to obstruct the advancement of any portion of the people of the country; and because I really see no objection, in principle, to the application of public lands in this way. Not that there have not been objectionable cases. There have been some such, and in every mode of expenditure there will be such. The real objection is, that while these grants are made to the new States, nothing is given to the old. In my opinion it is unreasonable and it is unjust. It is a misapplication of the public domain. It ought to be corrected. But we of the old States have no right to complain, for a large portion of us have voluntarily come to the conclusion that it is unconstitutional to give us any portion of our own property."

Why we do not succeed in obtaining our share of the public domain is well shown by the following extract from the same speech:

"The representatives of the new States have ingeniously contrived to induce a large portion of those gentlemen who represent the old States to adopt the opinion that we have no constitutional power to make an application of the public lands for the benefit of all the States. They have this ingenious system laid down—I do not know whether you will call it argument or reasoning—that the lands constitute a fund held by the General Government as an agent or trustee for the benefit of all the States; the proceeds of these lands are no longer needed to assist in defraying the ordinary expenditures of the Government, in which all the States are concerned, because our Treasury is overflowing; but it is utterly unconstitutional, it is illegal, it is a violation of the duty of the trustees to apply the lands to themselves, or the proceeds of the lands for the benefit of all the States, for whose benefit, nevertheless, and for whose benefit only, the trustee holds the lands.

"Now, sir, see the result of that proposition. It is unconstitutional to apply the proceeds of the public lands, or any portion of the proceeds of the public lands, for the benefit of all the States. It is unconstitutional to appropriate the lands themselves, for the benefit of all the States. Well, now, sir, the moment you have got these two propositions assented to by a large proportion of gentlemen who represent the old States, permit me to inquire what resource is left for us but simply to sit by quietly and permit the lands to be disposed of for the benefit of the new States? It is unconstitutional to give us any share, interest, proportion, or benefit in the fund held for our benefit in common with the other States. We do not need it to defray the expenditures of the Government; and it is unlawful, unconstitutional, and wrong to give us the benefit of it in any other form! That doctrine is agreed to by a majority of the representatives of the old States; and, of course, while that doctrine is held, the old States are utterly powerless, and cannot derive any benefit or advantage from the public lands."

CHARLOTTE ROAD.—A meeting in Columbus on the 24th inst., adopted resolutions in favor of the road from Wilmington to Charlotte through Whiteville, &c.; and also in favor of a branch road from some point in Robeson to this place "so as to connect Wilmington with the coal fields." 32 delegates were appointed to the Convention at Charlotte.

A meeting in Brunswick County appointed 40 delegates to the same Convention.

The proceedings of a meeting in Robeson will be found in another column.

THE TRUTH, UNINTENTIONALLY.—The Goldsborough Republican says,—

"The favorable impression which Mr. Bragg leaves in every part of the country that he visits and the high stand which he has gained in the esteem of his fellow-citizens throughout the State, owing to his character, talents and courteous bearing towards a feeble fractious and already most wearied opponent auger beyond every shadow of doubt, results which are any thing but agreeable to his friends."

It is probable that the Republican intended in its own bungling way to say, "results any thing but agreeable to" Gen. Dockery's friends. But, "truth is mighty," and sometimes prevails against the worst intentions of those who would pervert it. And so the Republican has unintentionally spoken of results any thing but agreeable to Mr. Bragg's friends.

"STRICT CONSTRUCTION."—An amusing illustration of the "strict construction" humbug is furnished by the Washington Union of Saturday and Sunday last. On Saturday, appears a speech by Mr. Clay of Ala., on one side of the land question and on Sunday one by Mr. Brooks of S. C. on the other side is published. The Union vouches for both of these gentlemen as "strict construction" democrats; and the speakers themselves justify their views by a "strict construction" of the Constitution.

MR. BRAGG'S CERTIFIERS.

Mr. Bragg procured and caused to be published a certificate from certain gentlemen in Edenton, professedly for the purpose of showing that he had been misrepresented by Gen. Dockery, and that he was in the proper position on the question of internal improvements. Now this card, so vague and indefinite in its terms as not to meet the question at issue at all, was seized upon by the locofoco press as proof positive that Gen Dockery had wilfully misrepresented Mr. Bragg, and exultantly pointed to as a complete vindication of the position of the locofoco candidate for Governor.

Well, it so happens that one of those who signed that certificate for Mr. Bragg and who was, we presume, active in getting it up for him, is a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature. We find in the last Edenton Whig an account of the discussion between him and his opponent, Col. Paine, from which we purpose to give a few extracts. We copy the full account of what he said on the subject of internal improvements, as that is the particular question upon which Gen. Dockery and Mr. Bragg differ as to their accounts. The locofoco candidate, Mr. Badham led off the discussion.

Upon the subject of internal improvement he was very laborious and enigmatical, and we aver that we could not understand his whereabouts on that important subject. *He* said he was in favor of the Eastern and Western extensions of the Central Railroad, *if* the resources of the State *would* justify it, *but he was convinced* that the means of the State were not sufficient, and *he was opposed to the State's borrowing the money* for the purpose of making the road. Upon this subject he remarked that he occupied precisely the same position that Mr. Bragg did. In connexion with Internal Improvements, he offered every argument that could be brought to bear in opposition to a just and equitable Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. *He* remarked that the sales had only amounted to $2,500,000 or $3,000,000, and that North Carolina's share was about $60,000, which would hardly be a drop in the bucket. He charged that Distribution was nothing but a Whig hobby, and used as a Whig hobby to sustain demagogical appeals to the people.

Col. Paine replied and Mr. Badham rejoined, of which we have the following account:

In referring to the Colonel's arguments on Internal Improvements, Col. P. put several questions to him, in regard to a certain certificate given Mr. Bragg, which completely floored Mr. Badham, and he was obliged to admit that the State could not carry out a system of Internal Improvements without *borrowing* money, and *he was opposed* to that because he did not believe the resources of the State would justify it without resorting to taxation.

Mark what Mr. Badham said and the secret of the vague nature and terms of the certificate he signed for Mr. Bragg may be readily discovered. Mr. Badham says he was in favor of the Eastern and Western extensions of the Central Railroad, *if* the resources of the State *would justify it, but he was convinced that the means of the State were not sufficient, and he was opposed to borrowing money for the purpose of making the road.* UPON THIS SUBJECT, he remarked, HE OCCUPIED THE SAME POSITION THAT MR. BRAGG DID. This is another confirmation, from the mouth of one who furnished a certificate for Mr. Bragg, of the truth of the charge that Gen. Dockery brought against him.—*Raleigh Star.*

The latest and most wonderful cure effected by a patent medicine is the following: A boy had swallowed a silver dollar. None of the faculty could devise any alleviation, whereupon the inventor of patent medicines was sent for. "It is evident," said he, "that so considerable a coin can never be forced by any emetic known to science. However, let him take this pill, and flattering consequences will be likely to ensue." An hour afterwards, the boy threw up the dollar in small change, principally five cent pieces.

"Sir," said one of two antagonists, with great dignity, to the other, during a dispute which had not been confined to words, "you have called me a scoundrel and a liar, you have spit in my face, you have struck me *twice*; I hope you will not carry this any further, for if you do you will rouse the sleeping lion in my breast, and I cannot tell what may be the consequences."

Ex-President Van Buren is said to be engaged in writing a history of his own life and times.

AN AFFECTING COURT INCIDENT.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE.

"LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION."

We take pleasure in relating an incident which greatly enlisted our sympathies, held us spell-bound by its interest, and finally made our hearts leap with joy at its happy termination.

In the spring of 1838 we chanced to be spending a few days in a beautiful inland country town in Pennsylvania. It was court week, and to relieve us from the somewhat monotonous incidents of village life we stepped into the room where the court had convened.

Among the prisoners in the box we saw a lad but ten years of age, whose sad, pensive countenance, his young and innocent appearance, caused him to look sadly out of place among the hardened criminals by whom he was surrounded. Close by the box, and manifesting the greatest interest in the proceedings, sat a tearful woman, whose anxious glance from the Judge to the boy left us no doubt that she was his mother. We turned with sadness from the scene to inquire of the offence of the prisoner, and learned he was accused of stealing money.

The case was soon commenced, and by the interest manifested by that large crowd, we found that our heart was not the only one in which sympathy for the lad existed. How we pitied him! The bright smile had vanished from his face, and now it expressed the cares of the aged. His young sister, a bright-eyed girl, had gained admission to his side, and cheered him with the whispering of hope.

But that sweet voice, which before caused his heart to bound with happiness, added only to the grief his shame had brought upon him.

The progress of the case acquainted us with the circumstances of the loss—the extent of which was but a dime, no more!

The lad's employer, a wealthy, miserly, and unprincipled manufacturer, had made use of it for the purpose of what he called "testing the boy's honesty." It was placed where, from its very position, the lad would oftenest see it, and least suspect the trap. The day passed, and the master, to his mortification, not pleasure, found the coin untouched. Another day passed, and yet his object was not gained. He, however, determined that the boy should take it, and so he let it remain.

This continued temptation was too much for the boy's resistance. The dime was taken. A simple present for that little sister was purchased with it. But while returning home to gladden her heart, his own was made heavy by being arrested for theft! a crime the nature of which he little knew. These circumstances were sustained by several of his employer's workmen, who were also parties to the plot. An attorney urged upon the jury the necessity of making the "little rogue" an example to others by punishment. Before, I could see many tears of sympathy for the lad, his widowed mother, and faithful sister. But their eyes were all dry now, and none looked as if they cared for aught else but conviction.

The accuser sat in a conspicuous place, smiling as if in fiend-like exultation over misery he had brought upon that poor but once happy trio.

We felt that there was but little hope for the boy, and the youthful appearance of the attorney who had volunteered in his defence gave no encouragement, as we learned that it was the young man's maiden plea—his first address. He appeared greatly confused, and reached to a desk near him, from which he took the Bible that had been used to solemnize the testimony. This movement was received with general laughter and taunting remarks; among which we heard a harsh fellow, close to us, cry out;

"He forgets what it is. Thinking to get hold of some ponderous law-book, he has made a mistake and got the Bible."

The remark made the young attorney blush with anger, and turning his flashing eyes upon the audience he convinced them that there was no mistake, saying, "Justice wants no better book." His confusion was gone, and instantly he was as calm as the sober Judge on the bench. The Bible was opened, and every eye was upon him, as he quietly and leisurely turned over the leaves.—Amidst breathless silence he read the jury this sentence: "*Lead us not into temptation.*"

We felt our heart throb at the sound of these words. The audience looked at each other without speaking; and the jurymen exchanged glances as the appropriate quotation carried its moral to their hearts. Then followed an address which for pathetic eloquence we have never heard excelled. Its influence was like magic. We saw the guilty accuser leave the room in fear of personal violence. The prisoner looked hopeful; the mother smiled again; and, before its conclusion, there was not an eye in the court-room that was not moist. The speech, affecting to that degree which caused tears, held hearers spell-bound.

The little time that was necessary to transpire before the verdict of the jury could be learned was a period of great anxiety and suspense. But when their whispering consultation ceased, and those happy words, "Not guilty," came from the foreman, they passed like a thrill of electricity from lip to lip, the austere dignity of the court was forgotten, and not a voice was there that did not join in the acclamation that hailed the lad's release. The young lawyer's first plea was a successful one. He was soon a favorite, and now represents his district in the councils of the Commonwealth.

The lad has never ceased his grateful remembrances, and we, by the affecting scene herein attempted to be described, have often been led to think how manifold greater is the crime of the tempter than of the tempted.

DIED,

At Carolina Female College, on the 16th inst., BETTIE HARRIS, daughter of R. M. and Susan C. Alexander, aged 13 months and 8 days.

In Anson Co., on the 11th of January, 1854, ROBERT HUNTLY, Senr. in the 93d year of his age. Mr. Huntly was a soldier in the great struggle of his country for liberty—was placed as guard in the battle at Camden when Gates was defeated—afterwards aided as one of a scouting party to subdue the tories.

In Anson, on the 3d of May, 1854, JANE HUNTLY, consort of Robert Huntly, Jr., in the 59th year of her age.

At Greenville, S. C., on the 21st inst., Col. JOHN D. JONES, of Wilmington, formerly member of the Legislature, Speaker of the House of Commons, President of the Bank of Cape Fear, &c.

In Tallahassee, Florida, on Wednesday, May 17th, at the residence of her father, Dr. Edward Bradford, Mrs. REBECCA B. HILTON, wife of R. B. Hilton, Esq., Editor of the Savannah Daily Georgian, and grand daughter of Gov. Branch of North Carolina.

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

April 12, 1854. 87-tf

Rich Speech.—The Indianapolis Journal gives an account of the speech made in that city recently by a Mr. Robinson, who was there as a delegate to the Democratic Convention. The speaker took high grounds in favor of the Nebraska bill, proving most conclusively that the Missouri compromise was no compromise at all, and that its repeal was no breach of faith. The Journal's account of what the speaker said on the whiskey question is rich, and we append it:

"Now is the time," says Mr. Robinson, "for the Democrats to take ground on this question. Shall we now help whiskey, which has so long helped us, or shall we basely leave the field, and see our friend gutted before our eyes? Shall we not stand together, must we not stand together since none of us can stand alone? Shall our party be sundered by the cry of sobriety or the fanaticism of decency? No! "When my eyes shall be turned for the last time to behold" the glass in its rounds, may they not see my friends distressed with differences and recklessly wasting, it may be, fraternal whiskey! "May they not look upon a country blasted with" cultivation, cursed with industry, and the barrel that holds its glory bursted or caved in! "But, on the contrary, may I see their banner, not defiled with those words" of delusion and folly: "What does all this liquor do," but, blazoned on all its ample folds, wherever it floats in the town or in the country, that sentiment dear to every Democrat, "Whiskey and Democracy, now and forever, one and inseparable."

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, rendered at Spring Term, 1854, I shall, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of July next, at the Market House, in the Town of Fayetteville, offer for sale the following property belonging to the Estate of the late Robert Strange:—

500 Acres of Land lying on the west side of the Cape Fear, about three miles from Fayetteville known as the Myrtle Hill Place, the late residence of the said Robert Strange.

360 Acres adjoining the above, on the north, being a portion of the lands of Hugh Campbell, dec'd, known as the Pine Park Lands.

17 Acres adjoining the above, on which is a comfortable dwelling, kitchen, &c.

518 Acres on the east side of the Cape Fear, opposite Myrtle Hill.

5000 Acres in the Barbacue District, between Upper and Lower Little Rivers, about 20 miles from Fayetteville. This is fine Timber and Turpentine Land. The Timber has never been cut.

One Lot on Ramsey street, north of Mrs. Buxton's, containing 1¼ acres.

One Lot on Mumford street, known as the Basin Lot.

At the same time and place will be sold,—

Pew No. 44, in St. John's Church.					
1 Share of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear.					
5	"	"	"	Fayetteville.	
40	"	"	"	Fayetteville & Ral. Plank Road.	
5	"	"	"	Western	"
2	"	"	"	Northern	"

Terms of sale, 6 months' credit, the purchaser giving Bond with approved security. The titles to the Real Estate will be reserved until the purchase money is paid.

R. S. FRENCH, Commissioner.

June 6, 1854. 6*8

RED SPRINGS, Robeson County.

BY the 10th of July I expect to be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 persons with Board, at the following rates:

Single Meal,	$0 35
Day,	75
Week,	4 50
Month,	15 00

The Medical properties of these Springs are so well known that description is unnecessary.

No intoxicating Liquors allowed on the premises.

M. C. MACNEILL.

June 26, 1854. 8*2t

Notice to Teachers of Common Schools in Robeson.

THE Committee of Examination of applicants for employment, as Teachers of Common Schools in Robeson, will meet at Lumberton, on Saturday 15th July next. Persons desiring to be examined will please attend.

JOHN MOORE, Chm'n.

June 23, 1854 8*3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the citizens of Cumberland County that I will attend at the following times and places, either by myself or deputies, to receive the taxes due in the county of Cumberland for the year 1853, and the Captains of the several Companies are requested to call out their men for parade. The candidates will be present and address the people.

On Saturday, the 1st of July, at Kingsbury, Carver's Creek District.

On Tuesday, the 4th July, at Averasboro', Averasboro' District.

On Thursday, the 13th of July, at Col. Smith's old place, Quawhiffle District.

On Friday, the 14th July, at Miss Jane Grant's, 71st District.

On Saturday, the 15th July, at McNeill's Bridge, Rockfish District.

On Wednesday, the 19th July, at Capt. Robert Williams', Flea Hill District.

On Thursday, 20th July, near Malcom McMillan's, Lock's Creek District.

On Friday, the 21st July, at Cedar Creek Landing, Willis' Creek District.

On Monday, the 24th July, at the head of Mill Creek, Barbacue District.

On Tuesday, the 25th July, at J. M. Turner's Store, Upper Little River District.

On Wednesday, the 26th July, at Jas. C. Dollar's, Stewart's Creek District.

On Thursday, the 27th July, at A. Turlington's, Grove District.

On Friday, the 28th July, at Truelove's Store, Neill's Creek District.

On Saturday, the 29th July, at Mrs. E. Arnold's, Buckhorn District.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Sheriff.

June 17, 1854. 6*8t

"EAGLE HOTEL" FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss Hilliard, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C.

SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS

April 14. 88*3m

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 21st of January last, a NEGRO GIRL by the name of Susan, aged about 23 years, five feet 3 or 4 inches high, copper colored, thick lips, and broad upper teeth. Said girl was raised in Robeson county. I will give twenty-five dollars for her confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get her, and twenty-five dollars for any proof that will convict any person of harboring said negro.

JNO. O. DANIEL,

Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.

March 4, 1854. 76*tf

DEBATE IN THE SENATE, *June 26,*

On the Boston Memorial praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. SUMNER. Mr. President, I begin by answering the interrogatory propounded by the Senator from Tennessee, [Mr. Jones.] He asks, "Can any one suppose that, if the fugitive slave act be repealed, this Union can exist?" To which I reply at once, that if the Union be in any way dependent on an act—I cannot call it a law—so revolting in every regard as that to which he refers, then it ought not to exist.

My colleague has already remarked, that this memorial proceeds from persons of whom many were open supporters of the alleged compromises of 1850, including even the odious fugitive slave bill. I have looked over the long list, and, so far as I can judge, find this to be true. And, in my opinion, the change shown by these men is typical of the change in the community of which they constitute a prominent part. Once the positive upholders of the fugitive slave bill they now demand its unconditional repeal.

There is another circumstance worthy of especial remark. This memorial proceeds mainly from persons connected with trade and commerce. Now, it is a fact too well known in the history of England, and of our own country, that these persons, while often justly distinguished by their individual charities and munificence, have been lukewarm in their opposition to slavery. Twice in English history the "mercantile interest" frowned upon the endeavors to suppress the atrocity of Algerine slavery; steadfastly in England it sought to baffle Wilberforce's great effort for the abolition of the African slave trade; and, at the formation of our own Constitution, it stipulated a sordid compromise, by which this same detested, Heaven-defying traffic was saved for twenty years from American judgment. But now it is all changed—at least in Boston. The representatives of the "mercantile interest" place themselves in the front of the new movement against slavery, and by their explicit memorial, call for the abatement of a grievance which they have recently bitterly felt in Boston.

Mr. BUTLER. It becomes me, as chairman of that committee, to say one or two words. I have never had any very great confidence in what is called the fugitive slave law. It became my duty certainly, as the organ of the Committee on the Judiciary, to report a bill out of which grew the present act known as the fugitive slave act. My opinion always has been, however, that primarily, there ought to have been no fugitive slave act at all, but that, under the Constitution of a Confederacy of slaveholding States—for these were slaveholding States at the time of the formation of the Constitution—each State was bound to perform its own duty in carrying out the mandates of that Constitution. The Constitution contained obligations of States as parties to see them performed; and if each State would do its full duty—the duty of compact-stipulation—in good faith, *Congress*, as the representative of the States, would never have been called on to provide such a measure as the fugitive slave act.

Now, I must be permitted to ask the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Rockwell,] who has spoken in a tamper that I somewhat commend, with his solemn declaration that the feeling which has been excited at the North by the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill cannot be extinguished; that the fires which have been kindled are to continue; does he suppose that any report made by the committee on the Judiciary could appease a sentiment which has been expressed, and, I believe, exaggerated by the speech of his colleague; a speech, whose whole style, tone, and character does not become a Senate, especially a Senate representing a constitution Confederacy; a speech that I regard as a poor edition of his other speeches on the same subject? It might have suited for the 4th of July, which comes on in a few days. Do gentlemen suppose, after the declarations which they have made, that any act or any measure, recommended by the Judiciary Committee, could satisfy the feelings of which they have given us such notice? Sir, I will not go into this matter; but there is one thing which I wish to say in reply to the honorable gentleman who sits near me, [Mr. Sumner.] When Faneuil Hall was illustrated by eloquence, and immortalized by patriotism; when Otis spoke, and John Hancock acted, and John Adams made the declarations which have been so much applauded by the gentlemen, they were the representatives of slaveholding States. They represented Massachusetts as she *was*—hardy, slaveholding Massachusetts. Sir, when blood was shed upon the plains of Lexington and Concord, in an issue made by Boston, to whom was an appeal made, and from whom was it answered? The answer is found in the acts of slaveholding States—*animis opibusque parati*. Yes, sir, the independence of America, to maintain republican liberty, was won by the arms and treasure, by the patriotism and *good faith* of slaveholding communities.

Sir, the Senator has chosen to exhibit a good deal of sensibility upon abstract questions of liberty; but he knows that this Confederacy could not have been formed without a Constitution made by practical statesmen, in which New England entered into a compact with slaveholders. If the sentiments which he now entertains now be the general sentiments of Boston and Massachusetts, it is a Commonwealth which ought not to belong to a Confederacy of slaveholders. That ought to be their feeling. If they cannot associate with us, under a common Constitution, let them say so. Sir, the gentleman has made his declarations with much pomp, and I must say, not with his usual taste; with a species of rhetoric which is intended, I suppose, to feed the fires of fanaticism which he has helped to kindle in his own State—a species of rhetoric which is not becoming the gravity of this body. Let me tell him that when all those distinguished acts took place, to which he has alluded, they came from the organs of a public opinion representing peaceful wisdom—those who made compacts to observe them—those who could have their own, but could respect and conform to the opinions of others. They were gentlemen.

Perhaps, sir, I have said more than I ought to have said on this subject, but when gentlemen rise and flagrantly misrepresent history, as that gentleman has done by a fourth of July oration, by vapid rhetoric which, I am sorry to say, ought not to come from a scholar—a rhetoric with more fine color than real strength—I become impatient under it. I speak very differently of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Rockwell.] He spoke with calmness, gravity, and dignity; and I attended to him. His warning would give me some understanding of the state of feeling which I would be inclined to respect. I respect a man who speaks under the sanction of responsibility which seemed to pervade that Senator's bosom. He was the selected representative to present the petition. He has discharged the office, and has spoken in the soberness of one expressing conviction; and in that spirit—not as a rhetorician, playing a part—I must regard his representations. If they shall be the prevailing sentiments of those for whom he has spoken, they make the issues of separation.

I have never made a threat on this floor; but I will tell him that if these agitations go on, the consequence will be that an issue will be made between the North and the South. Each section will become united—maintaining the position of units. I do not undertake to indicate those things; but will say, if sectional agitation is to be fed by such sentiments, such displays, and such things as come from the honorable gentleman near me, [Mr. Sumner,] I say we ought not to be in a common Confederacy, and we should be better off without it. In such a state of things, I might well entertain feelings of respect for the gentleman—as representing a different confederacy. I will not suppose a hostile confederacy; but even if such should be its character—if I do not mistake the gentleman—he would extend to me the protection of an honorable and respected flag. My condition is different when I am assailed by a confederate, making war upon me under the covering of a common camp. In one, and a plain word, if the proceedings of this Senate are to be made the vehicle of denunciation or assault, the thing cannot be tolerated. Sir, I am understood to be somewhat an excitable man, but I have never here, on any occasion, made any remark which I am not willing to qualify, and make conformable to the judgment which my responsible position would require of me. I can, as I do, entertain strong feelings, but they shall not find expression in violent threats. Such, I may well appeal to the Senate, has not been my habit. I have been betrayed into remarks not intended.

I rose, however, simply to say that, so far as regards myself, I am perfectly willing that this memorial shall be referred. If we respond to it by saying that the law should not be repealed, I do not think it is going to appease the feeling at the North, according to the expressions made by honorable gentlemen; and if we say it shall be repealed, that certainly will not satisfy the country. Then if the object be to make the issue between the North and the South, let the issue come. Let it come with dignity; let it be met in calmness of spirit. I do not want any of these flaming speeches here, calculated to excite merely —to feed a flame without seeing where it shall extend. No, sir, do not let us involve the country in a contest to be decided by mobs—infuriated by the flaming speeches of servile orators. Let the proud civilization of the country never be committed to the chances of anarchy, let us live together under a constitution, or let us separate with purpose and dignity.

I have said I am perfectly willing, so far as I am concerned, to let the memorial be referred; but I wish to ask the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who presented it, [Mr Rockwell,] a question; and I believe, from the impression which he made on me to-day, that he will answer it. If we repeal the fugitive slave law, will the honorable Senator tell me that Massachusetts will execute the provision of the Constitution without any law of Congress? Suppose we should take away all laws, and devolve upon the different States the duties that properly belong to them. I would ask that Senator whether, under the prevalence of public opinion there, Massachusetts would execute that provision as one of the constitutional members of this Union? Would they send fugitives back to us after trial by jury, or any other mode? Will this honorable Senator [Mr. Sumner] tell me that he will do it?

Mr. SUMNER. Does the honorable Senator ask me if I would personally join in sending a fellow-man into bondage? "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

Mr. BUTLER. Those are the prettiest speeches that I ever heard. [Laughter.] He has them turned down in a book by him, I believe, and he has them so elegantly fixed that I cannot reply to them. [Laughter.] They are too delicate for my use. [Renewed laughter.] They are beautiful things, made in a factory of rhetoric somewhat *of a peculiar shape*. But, I must be permitted to say, not of a definite texture. Now, what does he mean by talking about his not being a dog? [Continued laughter.] What has that to do with the Constitution, or the constitutional obligations of a State? [Laughter.] Well, sir, it was a beautiful sentiment, no doubt, as he thought, and perhaps he imagined he expressed it with Demosthenian abruptness and eloquence. [Laughter.] I asked him whether he would execute the Constitution of the United States without any fugitive slave law, and he answered me, is he a dog——

Mr. SUMNER. The Senator asked me if I would help to reduce a fellow man to bondage? I answered him

Mr. BUTLER. Then you would not obey the Constitution. Sir, [turning to Mr. Sumner,] standing here before this tribunal, where you swore to support it, you rise and tell me that you regard it the office of a dog to enforce it. You stand in my presence, as a coequal Senator, and tell me that it is a dog's office to execute the Constitution of the United States?

Mr. PRATT. Which he has sworn to support.

Mr. SUMNER. I recognize no such obligation.

Mr. BUTLER. I know you do not. But nobody cares about your recognitions as an individual; but as a Senator, and a constitutional representative, you stand differently related to this body. But enough of this.

Mr. MASON. I had hoped, Mr. President, after the compact (if I may so express it) which had been entered into between the various States of the Confederacy in enacting this law, that debate would not again have arisen upon it; and I had hoped, also, that the dignity of the American Senate would not have been subjected to the assaults made on it this day by one who is a Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner.] I say, sir, the dignity of the American Senate has been rudely, wantonly, grossly assailed by a Senator from Massachusetts, and not only the dignity of the Senate, but of the whole people, trifled with in the presence of the American Senate, either ignorantly or corruptly—I do not know which, nor do I care. Sir, that Senator said that the law for the reclamation of fugitive slaves denied to a citizen the privilege of the *habeas corpus*, which was secured to him by the Constitution. I repeat, such a declaration in reference to that law was made, either ignorantly or corruptly, for corrupt purposes. There is nothing like it in the law. The law does not deny the privilege of the *habeas corpus;* and if it did, it would have been a dead letter.

Why, sir, the experience under the law is, that the *habeas corpus* issues, and there is nothing in the law which says to the contrary; and yet the Senator, discharging what, I suppose, he considers his duty to those who sent him here, has had the temerity to declare that this law violated the Constitution in refusing the *habeas corpus*. Sir, this writ is to inquire only into the legality of the detention, and the law so recognizing it bases its provision only upon the question of the legality of the detention; and if it is proved that the fugitive was held to service, or labor, and did escape, whether justly so held or no, under the Constitution, he is to be returned whence he escaped. Sir, the proof establishes the legality of the arrest and detention, and is an answer to the writ of *habeas corpus;* and in this the fugitive slave law does not depart from the policy regulating the administration of all penal law. One arrested as a fugitive from justice is entitled, on his arrest, to a *habeas corpus*—for what? To determine whether he committed the offence with which he was charged, at the place whence he escaped? Certainly not; but to determine only whether he was so charged in proper form of law to authorize his detention until a trial could be had; and proof that he was so charged is then, also, an answer to the *habeas corpus*; and he must be remanded without inquiring whether the charge is true or false.

I do not know whether the Senator claims to be a jurist; I know not his position at home; but I know something of his associations there from his language here. Sir, he has denounced a gentleman from Virginia who goes under the protection of the Constitution, and the sanction of the law into his State, to reclaim his property. He has the boldness to speak here of such a man as "a slave-hunter from Virginia." Sir, my constituents need no vindication from me from such a charge, coming from such a quarter. The Senator from Massachusetts, in the use of such vulgar language here, betrays the vulgarity of his associations at home; and shall it be tolerated in the American Senate? Yes, sir, a gentleman from the South, who goes under the protection of that Constitution which the Senator has sworn to support, and which he just now declared he would be a dog to execute or to recognize; a gentleman from Virginia who goes to his State under the protection of the Constitution and the sanction of the law, to reclaim his property, may be subject to vulgar denunciation, but only by vulgar men.

Mr. President, I differ from the honorable Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Butler,] who said, as I understood him, that this law had not done its office. Sir, it has done its office. To be sure, there are instances where it has been violated by brutal mobs, as there are instances of other laws being evaded by knavery, or silenced by brute force; but I say the law has done its office well, done it on a recent memorable occasion in the very city of Massachusetts which the Senator claims so worthily to represent; but the enlightened patriotism of most of whose citizens, I believe, think of him as I do. In that city, within the last fortnight, it has done its office, and done it in the presence of a mob, which that Senator and his associates roused and inflamed to the very verge of treason, subjecting them to traitors' doom, while he and his associates sat here and kept themselves aloof from danger. Yes, sir, it was executed under these circumstances, and executed by that power that is bound to execute it—the Government of the whole United States.

Mr. President, I did not think I could have been drawn into a debate on this subject. I should not have engaged in it, but that I thought it right to vindicate the law from the misconstruction which was placed on it by the honorable Senator, before the country, in reference to the *habeas corpus*. But, sir, I may say neither that law nor any other law could require vindication from attacks made by one mad enough to announce to the American Senate and the American people, that although the Constitution provides that fugitives from service shall be surrendered up, he would recognize himself as a dog were he to execute that provision. He has said so in the presence of that American Senate who witnessed his oath to support, protect, and defend that same Constitution, and his appeal to his God to witness the truth and sincerity of his purpose. Why, sir, am I speaking of a fanatic, one whose reason is dethroned? Can such a one expect to make impression upon the American people from his vapid, vulgar declamation here, accompanied by a declaration that he would violate his oath now recently taken?

Well, sir, that Senator attempted to institute a comparison between the Stamp Act, resisted by our common ancestry, and resistance to the fugitive slave law. Sir, he was well answered by the honorable and distinguished Senator from South Carolina, that in those days the people he represents now were slaveholders. I cannot believe he represents them now, although they are slaveholders no longer. Sir, I think I might venture upon the office of vindicating his own people from the aspersions their representative has cast on them. Let the honorable Senator remember that he says he would be a dog to surrender a fugitive slave, although the Constitution imposes the duty on his State, and he has sworn to obey it.

Let me recall him to that page in our history which shows that, by the vote of Massachusetts, and the other New England States, the interdict was placed in this very Constitution against prohibiting the African slave trade. Sir, the New England States at that day, with Massachusetts at their head, knowing that the first act of the American Congress would be to prohibit the African slave trade, voted, all of them, to take that power from Congress, so as to continue the slave trade for twenty years after its adoption, and up to the year 1808. These are the people whom he dares now to say, before the American Senate, would be depraved, and sinful, and mean, and odious, and dogs, if they recognized even the existence of slavery! What more did they do? Why, sir, they enjoyed that trade, as the carriers of the slaves from Africa, through those twenty years for which they had stipulated in the Constitution. They brought the slaves over, and within a recent period suits have been brought in southern States on bonds executed on the purchase of slaves from these very New England slave importers.

Now, Mr. President, I believe the Senate will agree with me that, unworthy as the occasion may be, it is difficult to be silent; yet, I confess, I almost feel that I owe an apology to the Senate for having spoken in this debate. I know I shall owe an apology to those who sent me here for noticing it from such a quarter and in such a presence.

Mr. PETTIT. I have lived to witness to-day what I had hoped I should not live to witness. I had hoped that the silent clod would have covered me before I should hear fall from the lips of a Senator who had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, an avowal that he would not support it; an avowal that he disregarded all such obligations, that it was as dross with him.

Sir, Senators are not to be tolerated here who, openly and boldly, in the face of the country and of the Senate, say that they would violate their oaths. Sir, [addressing Mr. Sumner,] in stepping to that desk, laying your hand upon the Gospel of God, swearing that you would support the Constitution, and placing the book to your lips, giving seal and assurance that your heart as well as your lips acquiesced in what you said, you made no reservation of any clause, any article, any section, any line, or any word. No mental reservation could be allowed. You swore that you would support all and singular, each and every part from beginning to end, the commencement and the ending inclusive; and you now in the face of your peers—peers, did I say, I hate to use the word—are the first in the Senate of the United States to openly declare you would violate the oath you have taken, and the bond of Union your ancestors made for you.

Dividing the Spoils.—On Sunday four young men belonging to Ware discovered a keg containing eight pounds of powder, which had been left by the workmen on Saturday night on the new road between that place and West Brookfield. They took it off with them, and about nine o'clock in the evening commenced a division of the spoils by candlelight; when a spark from the candle fell into the powder, and the explosion which followed burnt three of the men very severely and blew the other out of the second-story window, injuring him so badly that he is not expected to recover.—*Worcester (Mass.) Star.*

The English and the Japanese.—A letter from Hong-Kong announces that Sir John Bowring had arrived there, with instructions to *follow the footsteps of the Americans in their negotiations with the Emperor of Japan*. So soon as a sufficient force can be collected, he together with the newly-appointed commander of the British naval forces in the East, Sir James Sterling, Rear-Admiral of the White, will proceed to that Empire for the purpose of making his demands. It is not apprehended that he will find much difficulty in obtaining all that Commodore Perry does.

What Guano is doing for us.—An unusual quantity of guano has been made use of this year by our farmers, and the promise at present is that they will all be abundantly repaid for the expenditure. The season thus far has been a very rainy one, peculiarly suited to displaying fully the merits of this powerful manure. Without an exception that we are cognizant of, our people are delighted with its use. Every field in which it has been tested during the present season looks decidedly rich and cheering. We have observed some fields where the guano gave out when half-way done, and really the contrast between the guanoed and unguanoed productions of the mother earth is singularly ludicrous. As the former is to the latter so is a giant to a pigmy. We learn that the application has been equally successful whether with corn, cotton, wheat, oats, or garden vegetables. Some entertain doubts in regard to its adaptedness to a dry, hot season. We think there is good ground for such doubts. But, with the present prospects around us on every side, resulting directly from this great stimulant, we have no fault to find. We humbly trust to see "the powers that be" making some arrangement to afford this great article to the American people on easier and cheaper terms.—*Edgefield Adv.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

A PROSPEROUS MAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I spent a day, a short time ago, with Mr. Burrell Sanders, who lives about nine miles south of Walterboro', in St. Bartholomew's Parish, and I have thought it might be interesting and encouraging to a large portion of your numerous readers, to give a short history of Mr. Sanders's planting operations. He commenced planting on the plantation where he now resides, fourteen years ago, with seven or eight hands. The place was entirely out of repute, and all who knew it predicted his ruin; but he went to work, not to gambling, not to paper-shaving, not taking the advantage of any man's necessities or distresses, but noiselessly, energetically, and perseveringly, to manuring, ditching, and cultivating the soil. Now, for results: Mr. S. owns at this time about three thousand acres of land, upwards of one hundred and twenty negroes, together with a large stock of all descriptions. He does not owe a dollar. He can command at least twenty thousand dollars in cash. And he will make the present year between four and six thousand bushels of Corn, about two thousand bushels of Rice, and his present prospect is good for two hundred bags of long Cotton, which has always been his principal crop. So you see his present crop will bring between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. He killed last fall between ninety and one hundred hogs; all his own raising, weighing on an average between 200 and 300 pounds. His place is overrun with the finest vegetables of every description, and he numbers chickens, ducks, and turkeys by the hundreds.—The people have lately baptized his place with the name of Egypt, owing to the scarcity of provisions in the surrounding country, and the constant run of wagons to his plantation, for corn, fodder, and bacon. Some years ago I had the pleasure of frequently visiting the plantation of Ex-Governor Hammond, and thought then he was the best planter in the State; but for neatness and particularity, I must award the palm to Mr. Sanders. I think the unrivalled success of Mr. S. as a planter, is owing to his unremitting personal attention to his business, and his judgment in arranging and executing. He is a very kind master; you never hear him speak a loud or cross word to his slaves. He clothes and feeds bountifully; has the Missionary of the Cross to visit his plantation regularly to instruct his negroes in the great truths of Christianity, thus preparing them for their duties here and their end hereafter. Mr. S. is about fifty years old, and if he lives twenty years longer, will be a millionare. I understand his friends have brought him out as a candidate for the next Legislature. Success attend him. They could not fix on a more worthy man, and I have no doubt the farmers and planters of the parish will give him their unanimous support.

ST. BARTHOLOMEWS.

Louis Napoleon.—The Paris Correspondent of the North American writes:

"Paris is fast going out of season, and so universally is the town given up to the gangs of workmen, who are scraping, beautifying and demolishing in all directions, that we are almost thankful to the rainy weather for keeping down the dust which Louis Napoleon is so bent upon raising. Almost daily the Emperor drives in from St. Cloud to see how his favorite projects are advancing. He is very popular amongst the masons and stone cutters, and well he may be; for these are indeed imperial times for these classes. Frequent *largesses* are made to them beyond their usual wages to urge on the works. Indeed, these encouragements are often distributed by the Emperor's own hand. He gets out of his carriage, and with his cigar in his mouth, strolls and converses amongst the workmen. Encouraged by this familiarity, one of the latter offered to bet the other day with his fellows, "that he would light his pipe at the Emperor's cigar the next time he came amongst them." The bet was taken all round, and if lost amounted to a considerable sum.

"The first time the Emperor made his appearance, smoking, as usual, our friend found himself in no small dilemma between facing what he had undertaken to do and the consequences of shrinking from it. Presenting himself before Louis Napoleon, with his pipe in his hand, he began sheepishly—"Please your Majesty I have"—"Speak out, my man," said the Emperor, "What is it you have to say?" "I have made a bet—that I would light my pipe at your Majesty's cigar." *("C'etait un peu fort.*' Too much familarity breeds contempt, says the proverb; and yet it was necessary to *se tirer d'affaire*, by pleasing all parties and without loss of popularity. "How much have you bet?" said Louis Napoleon, smiling. "So much, please your majesty," was the reply. The Emperor put his hand into his pocket and drew out a 500 franc note. "Pay your debt to your friends, my man," he said adding "and keep the rest for yourself." The emperor could feel no doubt that he left all parties pleased and saved his dignity."

Profitable Printing.—One column of advertising in the London Times is worth £6000 a year to the proprietors. The surplus profits of the Times are £60,000 a year, sterling.

A rascal broke into Dr. Cheever's church, in Boston, a few nights ago, and stole the Bible from the pulpit. It is to be hoped that he may read it.

It is said that lands near St. Paul, Minnesota, which a year ago sold for $30 an acre, are now selling at $275 an acre.

CHESTERTOWN, June 26.

Terrible Hail Storm.—Immense Loss of property.—A very severe hail storm occurred here on Saturday afternoon last, about three o'clock, and continued for some 20 minutes. The cloud arose from the west, and veered around to the southwest. The wind, hail and rain were indeed awful to witness, laying our beautiful town and surrounding country almost in ruins. We believe there is not half a dozen panes of glass (except those protected by shutters) on the Southwest side of all the houses in the place. Vegetables, grain, fruit &c., &c., are also totally ruined. The hail commenced about Muddy Creek, and passed up Chester River to near Millington, a distance of 12 miles and about two miles wide, destroying every thing before it both in Kent and Queen Ann Counties. Many farmers have not a single hill of corn standing in their fields, nor a stalk of wheat or oats. We noticed several lumps of hail that were brought to town yesterday afternoon, twenty-four hours after it fell, which measured nine inches in circumference and three inches in diameter; this had been exposed to the air and rain for twenty-four hours. You can form some idea of the size of it. The loss to this community is supposed to be about $175,000.

Baltimore Clipper.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 29.—The Legislature have passed resolutions censuring Senator Toucey for voting for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and nullifying the fugitive slave law so far as that State is concerned.

Terrible Devastation by Hail.—The hail storm on Saturday, in Kent county, commenced at Radcliffe Creek and extended to Millington, sweeping down in its progress trees, crops, fences, bridges and buildings. We regret to learn that the wheat crop of Senator Pearce, estimated at nearly 3000 bushels, was almost totally destroyed.

Baltimore Patriot.

We see that the patent "safe game," attempted to be played upon a citizen of this place recently, in New York, was entirely successful in the case of a young man from Portsmouth, Va., the other day. The young man was at Judson's, when a very gentlemanly appearing man entered and took a seat by him. The stranger appearing to be somewhat sedate, the Virginian asked him if he was going to the Crystal Palace, and was answered in the affirmative. From this the conversation became general, and before reaching the place of their destination, the two had become comparatively well acquainted; the stranger, of course, assuring the Virginian that he was a total stranger in the city, having never visited it before. Arriving at the Palace, the two inspected the various curiosities; after which it was proposed by the stranger to visit Greenwood Cemetery. To this proposition the Virginian promptly acquiesced. Suffice it, that in due time, stranger No. 2 came up, dropped the little Chinese box, used to conceal opium,—it was picked up by the Virginian who opened it, while No. 2 stepped one side. No. 2 returned, and offered to bet that neither the Virginian nor his friend could open it the first time trying. No. 1 wanted to bet, but had no money. Finally, got from the Virginian his gold watch and seal, and money to the amount of $70, for the security of which he placed in the green horn's hands Stephen Girard's check for $640. Thereupon, No. 2 made off with the things, while No. 1 took after him to kill him as he said—first asking the Virginian to wait a few moments. Green horn waited an hour, smelt a rat, and the next day waited upon the chief of Police, and entered a complaint. The rogues of course had disappeared.—*Wil. Herald.*

Quick Work.—Col. Andrew McMakin, editor of the American Courier, Philadelphia, has recently been on a tour to the West, and among other things, which he describes in his entertaining manner, is the *laundry* of the "Burnet House," Cincinnati. He says it differs from other similar institutions, in its *wringing* faculty, and this is done on the scientific principle of centrifugal propulsion. Should an hundred persons arrive at the hotel without a change of linen, they might divest for a bath, and their soiled garments gathered in a heap, are flung into a patent steam washing machine, where, in five minutes, every article of dirt is expunged; thence into a box which rotates horizontally with such force as in 3 minutes to press them against the phoriphery until every drop of moisture leaves them; then two minutes in a baking room removes every vestige of dampness; five minutes suffices to "mangle," fold and deposit the same at the door of their respective bathrooms! Thus during the fifteen minutes required for a man to bathe and dry himself, his clothes may be washed, starched, ironed and ready to put on.

A Dangerous Feat.—Some time since the point of the lightning rod on the steeple of the First Congregational Church in New London got unscrewed and fell to the ground. It was such a dangerous piece of work to replace it that the committee were unwilling to employ any one to perform the task. A Mr. De Wolf, however, volunteered to make the attempt which the committee permitted after some hesitation, having promised him a handsome sum if he succeeded. He *did* succeed, accomplishing the task without any apparent consciousness of having done any thing extraordinary. The New London Chronicle says the point to which he ascended is very near two hundred feet, and for the last fifty feet he had to climb up a stone surface, with nothing to hold on to but a small iron rod; and when he reached the ball he was still some dozen feet from the end of his journey. This distance he had to shin up a single rod, a labor which he found so fatiguing that he became exhausted, and was obliged to return and seat himself on the ball and recover breath. This he soon did and fearlessly resumed his travels towards the clouds, where he accomplished his object, and came down as we have already stated.

A Local Census of the Town of Columbia, the State capital of South Carolina shows it to have a population of 7054, being an increase of 994 since the census of 1850, when the total was 6060.

"The Irishmen's Civil and Military Republican Union" is the title of an organization which has just been formed in New York city, "to rally and concentrate in a bond of brotherhood all Irishmen," against the new American societies. At the meetings of the new association all religious and political discussions are prohibited.

Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and perhaps some other Western States, have called Conventions, to meet on the 13th of July—the anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787—to mature some plan of concerted action to be pursued by all opponents of the Nebraska bill.

Elections are to be held within twenty-five of the States within a period of about three months. A majority of the members of the next House of Representatives are to be chosen, and in Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and California, Legislatures are to be elected which will choose one Senator, each, except that of North Carolina, which will elect two.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

An animated meeting of the citizens of the lower Regiment of Richmond county was held in the Laurinburgh High School House, on Saturday, the 24th of June, 1854, to appoint delegates to represent this part of the County at Richmond in the proposed Railroad Convention to be held at Charlotte on the 4th July next, when, on motion of Maj. D. K. McLeod appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and happy remarks.

On motion of Col. John C. McL., Chairman appointed a committee to prepare a draft of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee consisted of the following gentlemen, to wit: D. McLaurin, Esq., Dr. Robert D. Dickson and Col. John McLaurin.

Calls for addresses having been made, they were ably and eloquently responded to by Walter L. Steele and Maj. D. C. McIntyre, enchained and delighted the crowded audience throughout the delivery of their respective addresses, on the great subject of internal improvements.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, have now returned, reported, through their Chairman, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has been proposed that a Convention of the friends of a Railroad Connection between the towns of Wilmington and Charlotte, in the town of Charlotte, on the 4th day of July next; and Whereas, The citizens of this section of the State are greatly interested in such a connection: therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we are in favor of the construction of a Railroad from the Wilmington and Manchester Road, at or near the town of Wadesville, Columbus county, to the town of Charlotte, in Mecklenburg county—running through the towns of Lumberton, Rockingham, Wadesborough—the best route, all circumstances considered, to be preferred.

2d. That we are *utterly opposed* to the route proposed by the people of Fayetteville, as the Road would pass through that place thence West to Charlotte—because such route is much less direct, less economical, less likely to be of advantage to the market towns of the State, and not calculated in the same degree to benefit the whole State, or profitable to the stockholders.

3d. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty-two delegates to represent this part of the County of Richmond in the proposed Convention at Charlotte.

4. That we think this section of country in which we live, is entitled to some of the fostering of legislation—particularly as we have always, in our Representatives, heretofore always voted for a liberal system of internal improvements, and as we were in no degree interested, except as citizens of the State.

In accordance with the third resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed: Noah Gibson, Rev. Thos. Gibson, M. W. McNair, Col. J. C. M. Laurin, Duncan McLaurin, Esq., John Gibson, jr., R. N. Fairley, J. G. Blue, Esq., Maj. D. K. Monroe, Sam'l T. Reisser, Maj. D. McN. Joshua McMillan, John L. Fairley, Dr. R. D. Dickson, Col A. C. McKinnon, Col. Alex M. Queen, Col. Chas. Malloy, Gilbert Patterson, Maj. D. C. McIntyre, D. McIntyre, L. W. McLaurin, Jas. C. McEachin, Jas. Lytch, John McDuffie, John Fairley, Angus Morrison, Sam'l McLean, John M. Morrison, Jas. S. McDonald, Duncan Johnson, Wm. C. McMillan, and Gilbert Patterson.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. It was moved by Duncan McLaurin, Esq., that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, with the request that the Wilmington, Fayetteville and Charlotte papers copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MALLOY, Ch'm'n.

F. McLEOD, Sec'y.

Every Lococrat candidate, about the Administration country, is opposing Gen. Dockery, on the ground that he is in favor of Rail Roads, and Internal Improvements, and sustaining Mr. Bragg. But he is opposed to them. Mr. Bragg, has always been opposed to these measures in North Carolina, his friends proclaim it upon the hustings, from the extreme end of Northampton, to the sands of Currituck! Now, if the Western people will not rebuke such a reckless demagogue as Mr. Bragg, who publicly declared, that he would not trust them with HIS purse; then we are mistaken in the men. Expose the game that Bragg and his friends are playing upon the people; they are running him in the East, as opposed to the interests of the West, and in the West, as in favor of them. Will the people trust such a man? they cannot—they will not.—*Plymouth Village.*

Mr. J. C. Badham, in a card published in the Standard, denies that he said in the discussion with Col. Paine, that he occupied the same position on the subject of internal improvements with Mr. Bragg; but that is the only particular in which he says the account given by the Elizabeton Whig misrepresents him. He does not say that he did not say that he was opposed to the State borrowing money to extend the Central Road. Hence we may conclude that that portion of the account is correct; and it puts the party in the precise position that has been charged upon it. They support Mr. Bragg in one part of the State because he is understood to be unfriendly to works of internal improvement, and in another they try to make the people believe that he is and always has been a good internal improvement man.—*Raleigh Star.*

The Louisville Journal states, upon the authority of a gentleman who arrived there from Lexington, that the hair of Weigert, found guilty of murder in the first degree, which was formerly black, has turned *white* since his conviction.

The merchants of Alexandria, Va., have entered into an agreement by which Indian Corn will be sold by weight in that place after the 4th of July. The bushel will be estimated at 56 pounds.

A Novel Dining Room.—The New York Commercial gives an account of a dinner party given by Messrs. Stillman & Allen, Iron Workers, New York, in the Cylinder recently cast for the "Metropolis" the new steamer in process of building for the Fall River line. Twenty-two persons sat down to dinner in the tube, and after dinner the guests were amused with a drive in a buggy through their dining room. It was found that more than one hundred persons could stand in the cylinder. It is nearly nine feet in diameter and has twelve feet stroke of piston. It is the largest by more than one-third ever cast in this country, and it is said that its immense size will give great power with steam of low pressure, thereby promoting the safety and durability of the engine and boilers, and economy in producing an equal amount of power with less consumption of coal.

The value of cattle conveyed on the railways of Great Britain last year was £23,475,707.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1854.

For Governor.

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,

OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETER KING,
RALPH P. BUXTON.

GEN. DOCKERY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Rockingham, Monday, July 3
Laurel Hill, Wednesday, July 5
Nicholsville, Thursday, July 6
Fayetteville, Friday, July 7
Wadesborough, Saturday, July 8
Jefferson, Monday, July 10
Boone, Wednesday, July 12
Lenoir, Friday, July 14
Morganton, Saturday, July 15
Marion, Monday, July 17
Rutherfordton, Wednesday, July 19

FOR MAILS.—Our exchange papers come to us with exceeding irregularity. Not that the mails fail entirely. That very rarely happens—we do not think it has happened once in three months.

But whilst we get a part of our papers in time, thus showing that all of them might be, many, we think a majority of them, are from three to four days behind their time. The fault must be in some of the post offices, or with some of the travelling mail agents. Too many of both classes of officers are appointed with no reference to their qualifications, but with much reference to party services. While we write (Saturday morning) we have before us New York papers of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, all by one mail; whilst Thursday's, which were due, have not nor Sunday's of many other papers. We never hear of any effort being made by the present Postmaster General to remedy any such evils. We begin to have some doubts whether he remembers that the mail runs at all in this part of the country.

ROBESON AND RICHMOND.—The Convention which met last week at Floral College to select a Whig Candidate for Senator from that District, did not agree upon any one, and adjourned. We have since received the address of T. J. Morisey, Esq. declaring himself a candidate. It will be found in another column. We do not know of any other candidate, Whig or Loco, and hope that the declaration of principles so emphatically made by so good and true a Whig as Mr. Morisey, will satisfy at least the Whigs, and secure his triumphant election.

A STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED IN FAYETTEVILLE.—A writer in the Carolinian states that Messrs Hall & Bollinger, at their Foundry in this town, have just completed "a new patent oscillating Steam Engine," with tubular boiler, and every thing complete and in operation. It is intended for Mr. E. C. Hall, on the East side of the river. "This (says the writer,) comprises many economical advantages over the stationary or oscillating engine heretofore used; there being less friction about it than any mechanic would suppose, unless he were to see it. It uses no rocking valves, and of course no cam, eccentric, rockshafts, gibs, slides, crosshead, or anything except the journal upon which it moves."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—The reader will find on the 2d page of today's paper a portion of a very bitter debate in the Senate. On a subsequent day the debate was continued, with even more of acrimony. In the course of it—

Mr Toucey of Connecticut said he would be willing at any time to hold a man responsible for a hasty word, but he desired the Senator from Massachusetts would now state *whether he declared his allegiance imposed by the Constitution to retain a fugitive slave.*"

Mr. Sumner—To which question I answer emphatically "No."

Mr. Clay—I hope that there will be no doubt as to what the Senator says.

These are among the many signs of the times which indicate more danger to the Union than has been apparent at any time since the days of Nullification, when South Carolina was in open rebellion, and U. S. troops and ships were despatched to her borders to compel her to respect the laws.

At this time it is not the South that is excited, and is combining against the laws and the Union, but the North. That whole section appears to be bent upon destroying a law passed in express accordance with a provision of the Constitution, and without which the Constitution itself never would have been formed. If the South could not have agreed to the Constitution without that provision, still less can it now permit such a vital part to be nullified or repealed. The repeal of the fugitive slave law would therefore be the dissolution of the Union. That repeal cannot, it is true, be effected at this session of Congress, or at the next. But there is reason to fear, if the present excitement at the North shall continue as we think it is rather likely to increase than diminish, that a majority of members in favor of repeal will be elected to one House at least, of the next Congress. It takes longer to effect a revolution in the Senate.

Party ties are broken down. The Whigs of the South cannot act with the Whigs of the North, so long as a majority of the latter exhibit such bitter hostility to our rights. Even the Democrats at the North are rent asunder by this question. So many of them (astonishing as it is) have cut loose from the party and all present hope of the spoils, that as a party they are rendered powerless; and are in truth as effectually dissolved as the Whig party. Even New Hampshire, President Pierce's own State, is unable after the chaos to elect a Senator to Congress.

Connecticut seems to be utterly demented. Her legislature is going every length in favor of negro equality, except as to marriage. And we suggest to prove their entire sincerity they should pass a law forbidding white girls to marry any but black negroes.

We have been somewhat surprised and not a little amused by an article in the Wilmington Herald signed "Pee Dee," and possibly written by one entitled to such a signature. The weather is altogether too hot, even if we had the disposition, to quarrel with "Pee Dee." And we only notice his unjust and unprovoked tirade against Fayetteville to correct an impression sought to be made, that this town desires every thing to centre here, and intends to defeat everything else. We have only to say, that there is no community in North Carolina more ready than this to bid God-speed to every work calculated to benefit the State—none which has shown the same liberal disposition to others—few which have received less from the State, in proportion to its importance to the State—and not one which has met with the same illiberal opposition from other towns. We have always supported the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, and the Central Rail Road, though each of them has damaged us. Upon the same principle—the right to State assistance to all proper schemes for State improvement—we should, if in the Legislature, vote an appropriation for the route to Charlotte proposed by "Pee Dee." But whilst we have thus acted, and will always so act, we claim the right, which no fair-minded man will deny to us, to advocate the route through this place, believing it well calculated to benefit this Town, the Pee Dee country, Wilmington, and the State. That right we have exercised, and we believe in a proper spirit. If defeated in our efforts we have only to submit, and have not intimated, nor do we intend, any opposition to the other.

YADKIN PLANK ROAD.—The "Yadkin Plank Road Company" was organized at Lexington on the 20th ult., by the election of Braxton Bailey, Esq. of Mocksville, President; and Messrs. J. W. Thomas, Allen C. Tomlinson, Andrew Hunt, Alfred Hargrave, Henry Walser, and Dr. Milton Hobbs, Directors. Proceedings in our next.

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

ALAMANCE COUNTY, June 27.

"The wheat crop is harvested, and is a fair one, said to be fully equal to that of last year. The oat crop will be tolerable. Corn is small and backward, and is suffering somewhat for rain at this time. The weather has been extremely hot for the last few days.

"The Whigs of Alamance are highly pleased with the old farmer candidate for Gov., Gen. Dockery. His plain, honest, straightforward way of speaking, and his free and easy way of mingling amongst his fellow citizens, won for him while at this place the good will and respect of all, notwithstanding he appeared amongst us an almost entire stranger. He will poll the full Whig vote, and may get a small sprinkle of democratic votes, as I have heard several influential democrats, strong party men, say that they could not support Bragg, on account of his opposition to distribution, and his peculiar position on the subject of internal improvement."

The Wilmington Journal protends that we misrepresented its course as to the certificates. We have done nothing of the kind. It did *not* publish the Card of the Edenton Whigs relative to the discussion at that place, and it *did* adopt a course calculated to deceive its readers as to the length of time intervening between the discussion and the publication of the card. The Journal, however, can settle the matter at once by publishing the card. Surely it can trust its readers with a certificate which, according to itself, is of no force?

The Journal says we misrepresented Mr. Bragg's ideas of a "judicious system," and quotes a paragraph of Mr. Bragg's letter to Col. Person to sustain its assertion. What Mr. Bragg said to Col. Person in a letter designed for an *internal improvement community* is a matter of no consequence. He said at Edenton, as has been clearly proved, that he was opposed to borrowing money to complete certain works of internal improvements, and he said here that it was ridiculous to talk of executing them without borrowing money. In other words, Mr. Bragg is in favor of a "judicious system" but is opposed to what he says is the only method of effecting it.

A NEW YORK HUMBUG.—A pamphlet has been published in New York exposing the transactions of the Pacific Rail Road Company organized in that City a year ago. The leading parties engaged are Ex-Secretary Robert J. Walker, Hon. T. B. King, Levi Chatfield, and other distinguished political financiers. Twelve parties subscribed $75,000,000. Their whole real and personal estate does not amount to $1,000,000. Fourteen others subscribed $7,100,000, and they are said to be perhaps worth half a million. Mr. Walker, who subscribed $10,000,000, is well known to be utterly insolvent and without credit. His bond for $200 was refused in New York a short time ago. There are subscriptions to the Company's stock made in good faith and amounting to several millions, and the charge is that Walker and Company design to absorb these.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENTS.—One man was killed and several wounded by a train of cars running off the track of the Great Western (Canada) rail road on Tuesday last.

The passenger train from Boston to Portland ran off the track on Thursday, smashing the locomotive and cars. A number of persons were injured but none killed.

THE HEAT.—During one of the excessively hot days of last week, it is said that in this town and neighborhood, two negroes fainted in a field, four horses died, and a fat hog fainted and was restored with difficulty after some hours application of cold water, &c.

A SUCCESSFUL BOOK.—The publisher of "Gunn's Domestic Medicine" states that during the fifteen years since it was first published, nearly half a million of copies of it have been sold.

Kossuth is lecturing in England upon the Eastern War; he does not approve of the course of Government and suggests the proper method of carrying on the War.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Thursday last, the bill to change the day for the annual meeting of Congress was debated and rejected, 33 to 15.

On Wednesday, a bill from the House granting lands to enable Minnesota to build a rail road, was passed.

The Senate spent between three and four hours in debate on the Boston memorial; a number of Senators participating in the debate, which was more than usually animated, sometimes bordering on personality, and at times denunciatory.

The memorial was finally referred to the Judiciary committee.

On Thursday, Mr. Fessenden presented a petition from New Hampshire, praying for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. He said that the petition came from a town whose population was about 2000, and was signed by over 300 voters, which he supposed comprised all its voters. Moreover the town was Milton, which was the birthplace of the President. Referred.

The bill to carry into effect the Mexican Treaty, was passed, 34 to 6—the 6 being abolitionists.

The bill to establish a line of mail steamers from San Francisco to China, was also passed, 20 to 19.

On Friday, private bills.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Thursday, the Gadsden Treaty was debated.

On Wednesday, the bill appropriating ten millions of dollars to pay Mexico under the Gadsden Treaty, was further debated and passed, 103 to 62.

On Thursday, a bill was passed, 104 to 55, to increase the rates of postage to 10 cents for distances over 300 miles. All postages on letters to be prepaid; and after the 1st of Jan. next, such pre-payment to be by stamps.

The Senate's proposition for a recess from 17th July to 16th Oct., was rejected, 105 to 71; and a committee of conference asked on the subject.

On Friday, nothing of importance.

FROM EUROPE.—The Europa, at New York on Friday evening, brings three days' later news from Europe.

Cotton has declined 1-16d. on lower grades; and Flour has advanced one shilling.

Nothing from the war, except that Silistria still holds out, and Sweden is expected to declare war against Russia.

A long debate on Canadian affairs in the English Parliament is reported, in which Lords Brougham, Ellenborough, and other distinguished statesmen, advocated a separation of Canada from England.

THE MONEY PRESSURE IN NEW YORK.—The *N. Y. Mirror* gives the following impressions of a visit to the great money-street—where shaved and shavers most do congregate:—

"For the last ten days Wall street has been a painful place to visit, at about 2 o'clock, P. M.—a sort of *via dolorosa*, where human anguish was very legible upon the human face. The 'shorts,' who didn't know how to 'make up' before 3, were struggling like a drowning man—

'Like some strong swimmer in his agony,'

to reach the *bank* alive. The corners were crowded with anxious knots of buyers, sellers, borrowers and *sharers*, the latter harvesting upon the necessities of the former—

'Like Death himself, unhappy elf
Who lives by others' dying.'

Now and then there stalks along a 'big bug' with his hands in his pockets, who feels particularly easy in his boots; but talks particularly "blue" to all who want to borrow money. He sees nothing but hard times, high brokers, and dark prospects ahead; and proves a sort of "Job's comforter" to all who accost him in the street. The banks plead poverty, and shut the gates of mercy on their customers. Then there is a cursing and scolding; and an "unpleasant state of things" generally. We certainly hope there will be a let up soon, as the *moral effect* of a constipated money market, to say nothing of other "effects," is highly injurious. It makes men irritable, cross and wicked; and Wall street, literally, "a hell of a place." Let everybody keep out of it who can."

THE WAR IN CHINA.—Late arrivals bring full accounts of difficulties between the Chinese and the Americans and English at Shanghai. The latter had been insulted and maltreated by the Imperialist troops, encamped in large force near Shanghai, and called upon the Commanders of an American and an English vessel in port for assistance. It was promptly given, and three hundred American and English marines attacked the Chinese, took four of their forts, and put to flight ten thousand of their soldiers!

The Chinese have little idea of fighting, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter, written the day after the above occurrences, describing an encounter between the Imperialists and the rebels:

"This morning, the rebels, three thousand strong, advanced to attack a similar number of imperialists, and when within six hundred yards, they all fired and kept it up, advancing in the meantime until spent balls reached some, and then all turned and ran back to their respective quarters. This is Chinese fighting. But as they were running back, through fear, they came within the picket of the Americans stationed for the protection of the settlement. Their own officer could not stop them, and he called upon the U. S. officer to do so. He did so, by firing, when they all turned and ran in another direction."

Stokes and Forsythe.—James E. Matthews is the Whig candidate for the Senate in this county.

The amount in the U. S. Treasury, subject to draft, on the 1st inst., was $28,888,812 73.

SPEED.—The journey from St. Louis, Mo., to Boston, Mass., 1600 miles, can be made in 24 days—railroad all the way.

The treaty with Mexico was ratified to-day, and General Almonte received a check for $7,000,000 on the Sub-Treasury at New York. This is undoubtedly the largest check ever drawn in this country, and probably the largest that will ever be paid in coin.—*Washington Letter.*

A Daniel Webster Fee.—The case of the Trustees of the Vincennes University *vs.* the State of Indiana, which has been in litigation for the last ten years, was decided by the Supreme Court on the 8th inst. in favor of the University. Mr. Judah, the attorney for the plaintiff, gets $20,000 for his services.

During the last six months the police of New Orleans have arrested 9,710 men and 1,567 women.

Fellow Citizens of Richmond and Robeson Counties.

Through the earnest request of many of my friends, I announce myself a Candidate in the Senatorial District of Richmond and Robeson Counties. I ever have been and am now a consistent and honest Whig. I am in favor of our Common School system, as the means of great good. I am in favor of State Banks, as affording proper facilities in all our industrial pursuits. I am in favor of a liberal system of Internal Improvements, so as to develope the riches of North Carolina and make her what she can become, one of the richest States in the Union. And I am *especially* in favor of a Railroad running from Whiteville to Charlotte, by way of Lumberton, Rockingham and Wadesborough. I am in favor of free suffrage, and a convention to alter our Constitution so as not to interfere with the basis of representation. I am in favor of North Carolina receiving her equal share of the public lands. I am in favor of true economy in the administration of our National and State affairs.

Should I be elected, I will honestly and truly devote the best of my energies and abilities for the advancement of your good and welfare.

Your ob't serv't,
THOMAS J. MORISEY.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last:

By NASH, C. J. In Earley vs. Wynne, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. In Clements v. Hunt, from Granville, affirming the judgment. In Brinson v. Sanders, in equity, from Jones, directing a reference to the master.

By PEARSON, J. In State v. Curry, from Northampton, directing a venire de novo. In Cox v. Legatees and next of kin of John Cox, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. In Sanderford v. Moore, in equity, from Wake, declaring the plaintiff entitled to three-fourths, &c.

By BATTLE, J. In March v. Harrell, from Gates, affirming the judgment. Also in *Doe ex dem*, Loftin v. Cobb, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment. Also in *Doe ex dem*, Cooper v. White, from Tyrrell, judgment below reversed and judgment here for plaintiff.—*Raleigh Star.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Robert Dale Owen, Lewis Cass, Jr., John M. Daniel, Henry R. Jackson, Francis Schroeder, Henry Bedinger, Auguste Belmont, J. J. Seibels, John L. O'Sullivan, John W. Dana, James A. Pedeu, Philo White, Charles Eames, James S. Green, to be ministers resident of the United States in the countries in which they are now charges d'affaires of the United States.

David A. Starkweather, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to the republic of Chili, in the place of Samuel Medary, resigned.

Melancholy Suicide.—A correspondent of the Portsmouth Tribune, writing from Circleville, under date of June 8th, gives the following graphic account of the suicide of a young lady named Fullfe, who was living with a Mr. Brown, in Darbyville, Pickaway county:—

"A young lady, living with a Mr. Brown, in Darbyville, drowned herself in Darby creek yesterday. It seems a young man had been paying his addresses to her for some time; on that day he sent a note to her by Mrs. Brown, advising her that he did not intend to marry her, and was about to leave the place. She read, and exclaimed, 'My God, what will become of me?' She crossed the street, passed through the house without noticing the family, rushed up stairs where the false one was at work, and caught him round the neck—kissed him—said she had come to bid him a long farewell. She then ran across a field, and plunged into water fifteen feet deep. A man plowing near by, supposing something was wrong, ran after her, but only reached it in time to see the bubble where she had sank. She was taken out in about two hours.

"The young man fled, to escape the indignation of a deeply sympathising community. He will no doubt realize that he cannot escape the bitter recollection of the irreparable wrong done this unsuspecting victim."

Little to Do.—The Cleveland Plaindealer says an athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle called in the counting room of one of our River street merchants. He took off his hat to make his best bow.

"The top o'the mornin' to yees Misther P——, I've been told ye're in want o'help."

"I've but little to do," replied P——, with mercantile gravity.

"I'm the very boy for yees. It's but little I care about doin'—sure its the money I'm afther." The naive reply procured him a situation.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on Thursday evening the 29th ult., by Rev. J. B. McIntosh, Mr. ALEXANDER McPHERSON of Fayetteville, to Miss MARY BLACK, daughter of the late Angus Black of Robeson.

In Hillsboro' on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. F. K. Nash, FREDERICK N. STRUDWICK, Esq., to Miss MARY S. BURWELL, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert Burwell.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, Mr. GEORGE McDIARMID.

In Bladen county, on the 23d ult., of disease of the bowels, JOHN SHERMAN MELVIN, son of Daniel M. and Barbara Ann Melvin, aged about 3 years and 5 months.

In Wilmington, on Thursday, the 29th inst, EMANUEL C. BETTENCOURT, Esq., aged 37 years.

At Society Hill, on the 24th inst., of Congestion of the Brain, Mr. ELIAS GREGG, in the 63d year of his age.

Near Clinton, on the 1st inst., Miss MARGARET ANN, daughter of James T. Mathis. The deceased was about 13 years of age and leaves numerous relatives to mourn her premature death, which was sudden and unexpected.

In Columbus, Geo., on Sunday 25th ult., of Dropsy, FREDERICK MILLER, aged 58 years.

He was for many years a highly respected citizen of Fayetteville, N. C., and for several years past an enterprising and useful citizen of Columbus: his loss will be deeply felt by this community. Most of his life has been spent in the communion of the M. E. Church—and he died in hope of a blissful immortality beyond the grave. *Columbus Enquirer.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

ORRELL'S LINE.—June 30, Strs Sun and Fairy, with freight for C E Leete, W Taylor, S J Hinsdale, H Depo, W Draughon, A J O'Hanlon, J Ottarburg, M McNeill, W H & Co, Rev J M Frost, T Devane, R M Orrell, C G Yates, C N McAdoo, E Belo, A M Searsey, Worth & Utley, A A McKethan, S & N, H L Myrover & Co, E M Holt, Hesp Society, C C Barbee, B Rose & Son.

Frank & Jerry's Line.—July 1.—Str. Southerner with boat Gov. Morehead in tow, with goods for merchants of this place.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 28.—Brig Lancet fm Newport, Me.; Schrs. Ben fm New York, Arab fm Washington, Dolphin fm Newbern. June 30.—Schr Leonora Isabella from Little River.

LUMBER WANTED.

W. MACINTYRE wishes to purchase about 30,000 feet of LUMBER, suitable for House Building.

July 3, 1854. 1t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 3.

BACON—	9½ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—E. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5½ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	13 a 14	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	a 14	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p. (sack,)	1 75 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	8½ a 8¾	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	8 a 8½	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	13 a 15	SHOT—	
Dundee,	12 a 14	Com., pr. bag,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	75 a 85
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	60 a 62
Brn. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	45 a 48
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Superfine,	8 00 a	Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Fine,	7 75 a	American Gin,	30 a 40
Scratched,	7 50 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
GRAIN—		SUGAR—	
Corn,	1 20 a 1 25	Loaf,	11 a 12
Wheat	$0 a 0 00	Crushed,	10 a 11
Oats,	60 a	St. Croix,	9 a
Peas,	1 20 a 1 30	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Rye,	1 10 a 1 15	New Orleans,	6 a 8
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TALLOW—	11 a 12
Green,	4 a 5	TOBACCO—	
IRON—		Leaf,	none.
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a 5½	Manufactured,	8 a 15
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WHITE LEAD—$2½	a 2 50
English,	4 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
LARD—	10 a 11	8 x 10,	2¾ a 2½
LEAD—	8½ a 9	10 x 12,	2¾ a
		WOOL—	15 a 16

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Receipts light from the country. Sales this morning at 10½.

Cotton—None offering. Good grades in demand.

Flour—We advance our quotations. Sales this morning at the advance.

Corn—Country Corn in demand at highest figures.

Domestic Spirits—Very little coming in. It would probably command higher prices.

Spirits Turpentine—On Saturday sales were made at 40 cents. To-day 39. No change in Turpentine.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—Yellow dip 3 10, hard 1 50. Tar 3 35. Bacon 8½ to 10. Lard 10. Cotton 7 to 8. Second hand Spts. Casks 2 25.

At Charleston, cotton 6½ to 10, an advance. Corn 95. Flour 7 75 to 8 25.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,785,080 bales, against 3,170,951 last year. Decrease 385,871.

At New York, cotton unchanged. Flour firmer; Southern 8 52 to 9 12. Corn 84 to 86.

SPRING HILL ACADEMY,
ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

M. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 10th July. An experienced Female Teacher will have charge of the Female Department, under the supervision of the Principal. Tuition as heretofore—$8, $12, and $15 per Session.

Board in families near the Academy at $5 to $7.

Ornamental branches at moderate rates.

June 29. 10-*3t

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville.

July 1, 1854. JESSUP & CO. 10-tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Hall & Robinson is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Dr. Hall having sold out his interest in the concern. Those indebted to the firm are requested to settle their accounts early, and those having claims to present them for payment.

July 1, 1854. 10-tf

☞ Dr. Hall will still remain at the same office.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE subscribers desire, during the present month, to make their usual annual settlements. Those indebted will have their bills presented, and their creditors are requested to present theirs.

July 3, 1854. E. J. HALE & SON.

600,000 GALLONS.

UNITED STATES ROTARY PUMP, will discharge 600,000 gallons in 10 hours. Suitable for Coal Mines and Rice Fields. Will be sold low. Also one seven horse power Steam Engine. For further information address HALL & BOLLINGER.

Fayetteville, July 3, 1854.

Carolinian copy 3 times. 10-3t

Portrait and Daguerreotype Rooms,
OVER THE JEWELRY STORE OF MR. J. M. BEASLEY.

THE subscriber begs leave to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that his Rooms are always open, where may be obtained Daguerreotype Likenesses of all sizes, and in the greatest perfection of the Art.

J. S. WEAR.

"Daguerreotype! Oh what delight
To gaze upon its works of light!
How high the polish, pure the tone,
And every face is nature's own.
Sure, never art, with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill.
And never was such transport won,
As by those pictures from the sun.
Which on the plate imprints the face
With every line and shade and grace.
Till we admit with throbbing heart
Great Nature's triumph over art."

July 3, 1854. 1t

Harper's and Putnam's Magazines for JULY, just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

July 3, 1854.

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C. [10tf

LOST.

A NOTE, made by Dougald McDougald, for Two Hundred and Fifteen Dollars, ($215,) payable to Allen J. Cameron and endorsed by him to me. Date not recollected, but due about the first of June. All persons are cautioned against trading for said Note.

June 29, 1854. H. T. WILSON. 10-1tpd

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the Subscriber in Elizabethtown on Monday night, the 26th of June, a dun Mare, with black mane and tail, small star in the face and scar on the left fore foot, racks and paces well. Said mare is about eight years old. Any person who will give me any information so that I get her, or will deliver me the said mare, will be liberally rewarded.

June 29, 1853. KINION POWELL. 10-1t

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 22d inst., an indented apprentice boy, by the name of ISAAC COMMONS. This is to forewarn any and all persons from harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be rigidly enforced against any person offending in that way.

JOSEPH FARLOWE.

June, (6th month), 24th, 1854. 10*4tpd

CORN.

600 BUSHELS just received and for sale by

June 29. A. J. O'HANLON. 9-2w

Economy the Road to Wealth.

By sending your Spirits to the Fayetteville Turpentine Depot, for storage, you can lie down at night and take a pleasant night's rest and get up in the morning assured that all is right.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements with the Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company whereby all Spirits stored with him, whether for sale or to ship, will be under insurance.

His charge will only be ten cents a barrel when received in good order.

June 17, 1854. ISHAM BLAKE. 6-3mi

Summerville Male & Female Seminary.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Thursday 5th July next.

Hitherto both the Male and Female Departments of this School have been in the same building; but in consequence of increased patronage, an addition to the building has become necessary, and a separate School Room for Boys has been reared up about a quarter of a mile from the Female Institution.

Very competent Assistants will have been provided for each Department before the opening of the School—yet both will be immediately under the supervision of the Principal. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that *no pains whatever will be spared* to promote the moral as well as intellectual advancement of the Pupils of this Institution.

Board for Boys can be had at Mrs. Bailey's and at other good houses in the Village. Provision has been made by the Principal for the accommodation, in his own family, of some 25 or 30 Girls, at $7 per month, exclusive of lights.

This Institution is pleasantly situated in the Village of Summerville, a point intermediate between Raleigh and Fayetteville, in a very healthy region of country, easy of access, remote from the vices incident to cities and large towns, and in the midst of a society not surpassed in any country for high tone of moral character.

Mr. J. S. Kern, formerly of Hillsboro' but for the last eighteen months Professor of Music in the Cumberland Academy, will devote himself exclusively to this Branch of Instruction, dividing his time equally between the Female Department of this Seminary and that of the Cumberland Academy.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

For common English Branches,	$8 50
Classics and Higher Mathematics,	10 50
EXTRA.	
Music on Piano and use of Instrument,	17 50
French and German Languages, each	10 00
Drawing and Painting, each	10 00
Needle Work *gratis.*	5 00

A. D. McLEAN.

Summerville, June 27, 1854. 9-2t

DIVIDEND NO. 4.

THE President and Directors of the F. & N. P. R. Co. have declared a Dividend of 8 per cent. or $4 per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th July.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.

June 26, 1854. 9-2t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., July 1, 1854:

A—Jno H Anderson, Malinda Armstrong, Mary Ann Ashworth, R H Allison, W Alford.

B—Mabel Bingham, J W Brewer, Jno Buie or Dan'l McDugald, Rev W Baird, Lemuel Burket, Rebecca Bowe, Jno Bell, T N Bond, Eliz Baxter, Pinkney Brodawell, Winny Braford.

C—Wm Culver, D W Core, Susan L Conoly, Griff Chance, Dan'l Currie, Alex'dr Campbell, Gen'l D S Crenshaw; Sam D Cameron, Mrs M S Campbell, Jas Campbell, Jno Campbell, Mrs Emaline Clifton, Barbara Campbell, Dan'l Campbell, G W Carver, Jushron Copeland.

D—Ickey bud Davis, Jas H Draver, Wm Downing, Lucy Danil.

E—Mosses Edwards.

F—Dr M J Flippen, J Farrell.

G—Gilmour & Potter, E M Garnett, Willis Garner, Maria Graham, Arch'd Graham (Mallett's Mill,) Dan'l Graham, Jas R Graddy, George Holmes, Elizabeth Henderson, Martha A Howell, Stephen Head, Cuenti Herring, H Harbaugh.

J—Menus Jackson, Elizabeth Jones, Henry Ivy 2, Jesse S Jones 2.

K—A Koy.

L—Mrs Mary Lomack, Mrs Mary Ann C Lomacks, J H Leoti.

M—Henry Manglum, Millidia Munrowe, Wm L Martin, Mrs Corbalos Monroe, A Morrisson, Dan'l Mackswell, S W Murphy.

Mc—Miss Betsy McLearin, Mrs Margaret McDougald, H S McLean, Miss F N McKay, Jno S McAlpin, Malcom McCraney, W H McIntyre & Co, Jas W McAllister, Peter McQueen, Jas McKinnon, Martha J McLean, Jno McRae (Rockfish,) Cath B McKay.

N—Jas P Neal, Wm Newberry.

P—Sam'l A Phillips, Wm Pence, Sarah Pierle.

R—Baldwin Richson, Caroline Ray, R W & J Renny, J Remington & Son.

S—Miss Mary E Snipes, Rob't Saddler, Mary P Stewart, Matthew Smith, Jordan Scott 2, Quimby Sowell, Jas M Stacy, Seward & Trenain, Duncan A Sinclair.

T—Chas S Thomas 2, Wm Terry.

U—Louis Ussery, J S Upchurch.

W—H Westervelt, Esq. (Chief Waiter,) S B Walton, Philip Paton (care of Jno Wright,) C Wallon, J Wilkins, Davis & Willis, Rich'd Williams, C Wickham, B C Williams, Nelson & Whitehead.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

Choice Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,

JUST received by the subscriber, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Farina Cologne, Lubin's Extracts, Bazin's ditto, Pomades, Philicome, Jenny Lind Hair Gloss, Rose Oil, Bandoline, Persian Lotion (for the skin,) Toilet Powders, Lily White, Meen Fun, Tooth Soap, Low's Brown Windsor ditto, Cleaver's Honey ditto, large variety of Fancy Soaps, Pungents, Puffs, Barry's Tricopherous, Extracts Lemon and Vanilla, Hair, Flesh, Hat, Clothes, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes, Buffalo and Horn Combs, &c., &c.

June 29. J. N. SMITH. 9-1m

HOOP IRON.

10 TONS HOOP IRON, 1¼ to 1½ inch Iron. For sale by COOK & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1854. 9-3t

A good nurse, 14 or 15 years old, to hire out for two or three months.

June 28, 1854. THO. C. FULLER. 9-2t

FOR SALE.

A ONE horse Buggy with three Springs. Also, a four horse road Wagon. Terms low.

June 28. E. N. & J. H. ROBERTS. 9-tf

GIVE THEM A TRIAL. Mercenary persons have in so many instances succeeded in foisting upon the community worthless preparations, claiming for them great medical virtues, that a great many individuals refuse to take any thing not sanctioned by a physician. This sanction has been bestowed upon Stubler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant and Diarrhœa Cordial in more than five hundred instances. Indeed many medical men who know their virtues regularly prescribe the Expectorant in cases of Coughs, Colds, and diseases of the respiratory organs, which come under their care. And, in all diseases of the bowels, too, such as Diarrhœa, the Diarrhœa Cordial is prescribed by them with the utmost confidence in its beneficial effects. Give these excellent medicines a trial.

See descriptive pamphlets to be had gratis of the Agents. Price of each, only 50 cts., or six bottles for $2 50.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by

9-1m] S. J. HINSDALE

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

The testimonials Professor Holloway has received from thousands of persons in the Union, grateful for the benefit they have derived by using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, are convincing proofs of their efficacy, and as no restraint is required while using them, they are invaluable as a companion, either at home or abroad: the friend of the afflicted, the exterminator of suffering: the citizens of the Union should never be without these invaluable remedies, which if handy, when wanted, will prove a blessing more easily conceived than described, as they will cure the most desperate wounds, ulcers and sores. They are sold at all Medicine Stores, throughout the Union, and at Professor Holloway's Wholesale Depot, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau streets, New York.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 37½ cents, 75 cents, and $1 50 each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. & B. & D. SANDS, New York, and Mr. J. HOLSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale, by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATION OF COFFEE.

3500 BAGS imported RIO COFFEE expected to arrive from Rio Janeiro, per brig Mary MacRae, about first of July.

The object of this importation being to establish *a direct trade* in this article, we will endeavor to make it the interest of Merchants and Dealers to purchase from us.

J. & D. MACRAE & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., June 12, 1854. 5-1m

W. R. WILEY

HAVING been appointed Inspector of Turpentine and Naval Stores, at June Term 1854, of Cumberland County Court, offers his services to the public.

Office at the Auction Store of A. M. Campbell.

I have also rented the large and commodious warehouse belonging to R. M. Orrell, some fifty yards from the river, where I can be found from 6 A. M. until 5 P. M.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

500 BARRELS Lime just received and for sale to Contractors and Builders.

THO. J. JOHNSON.

June 17, 1854. 6-1m

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC,

FOR THE CURE OF

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaint.

IN presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertion of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.

This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases, and those appertaining to the same class, the Proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail, when the Directions have been strictly adhered to.

Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.

Extract of a letter received from S. J. CARROLL:

BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1853.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory, I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homœopathic M. D's, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually.

Yours, truly, S. J. CARROLL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one, 4 pappsoonsful effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,

THOS. LORING, *Ex. Commercial.*

HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover, Co., N. C., October 10, 1851.

WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.

J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.

SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26, 1851.

Mr. WM. H. LIPPITT.—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means under God, of saving the life, first of my Child, and then of my Brother. As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Wregg, and when I consulted the latter, as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might, to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But, thank God, he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed.

I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,

WM. BAILY.

Prepared and sold by

WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist, Fayetteville, N. C.
VAUGHAN & MOORE, Druggists, Goldsborough, N. C.

And by Druggists generally.

June 14, 1854. 5-2m

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DISTILLERS' AGENT,

Wilmington, N. C.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale or shipment of NAVAL STORES. I have ample facilities for conducting the business, and extensive Wharves and Warehouses to protect SPIRITS TURPENTINE from exposure. NAVAL STORES, FLOUR, COTTON, &c., will be shipped to any House in New York, or to other Markets if desired; and liberal CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. I refer to the following Distillers:—

E. Hanmum, Wayne county.
E. H. Woodard & Co., Earpsborough.
W. Earpe & Co., "
A. G. Thornton, Esq. Johnston county.
Spencer Fountain, Esq. "
B. R. Hinnant, Esq. "
Messrs. Bridges & Durham, "
" Blow & O'Neal "
" Searles & Adams, Sampson county.
" M. & G. Lee "
D. T. Durham, "
B. Godwin, Esq. Robeson county.
C. W. Crawford, Esq. "
Lovet Peacock, Esq. Columbus county.
W. J. Outland & Co., Bladen county, &c.

June 9, 1854. 4-tf

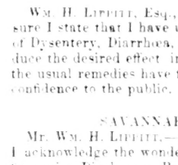
2,000 *Bbls. Turpentine Wanted,*

FOR which the highest cash prices will be paid.

McLEAN & JONES,

Summerville, N. C., May 18, 1853. 95tf

REDUCED FARE.



Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:

Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,

to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't, Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't at Wilmington.

Sept. 14, 1852. 29tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Blanks for sale here.

TO FREIGHTERS.

THE Steamers FAIRY and ELIZA have been put on the River as Freight Boats, with *Eight Flats.* I have now in my line THREE STEAMERS and Nine Flats. Particular attention paid to Way Freights by applying to R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

June 14, 1854. 5-tf

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.

EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to.

R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.

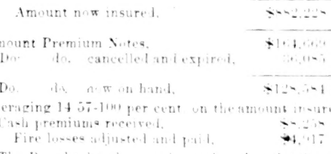
March 11, 1853. 70tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

2500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, very large and fine. R. M. ORRELL.

May 22, 1854. 98tf

Who would have thought it



A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any discount*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 15th May, No. 709, covering property to value of $1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired, 269,037 00

Amount now insured, $882,825 00

Amount Premium Notes, $10,000 61
Do do do cancelled and expired, 50,085 35

Do do do now on hand, $128,584 26

Averaging 14 57-100 per cent on the amount insured.

Cash premiums received, $3,278 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, $1,017 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence. It is *established upon a secure foundation*, and solicits a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McN..., H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Hyde, J. G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. L. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McLaurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.

Let the Afflicted read and ponder!

☞ More than 500 persons in the city of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by

Carter's Spanish Mixture.

The great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines—Carter's Spanish Mixture—Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step and improve the general health in a remarkable degree beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT Blood Purifier.

Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle. None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.

Principal Depots at M. Ward, Close & Co., No. 85 Maiden Lane, New York; T. W. Dyott & Sons, and Jenkins & Hartshorne, Philadelphia; Bennett & Beers, No. 125 Main Street, Richmond, Va. And for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 15, 1854. 71-6m

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

Fayetteville Candy Manufactory.

THE subscriber still continues to manufacture a superior article of plain and fancy CANDIES at the old stand, (No. 5, Green street, 3 doors North, of the Market House,) where he would be happy to see his old friends and customers.

CHARLES BANKS.

March 7, 1853. 73tf

S. S. AREY

Has just received a beautiful assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are solicited to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south west corner of Market Square and Gillespie street.

April 18, 1854. 89tf

WANTED TO HIRE OR BUY.

A GENTEEL NEGRO MAN accustomed to managing horses, working garden, &c. Apply at this office.

May 6.

CHARLES KLIFFMULLER,

SOLE AGENT IN THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR

EGGERT & CO'S

Manufactory of Grand Square and Upright

PIANO FORTES,

NO. 232 PRATT STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Office at Raleigh, at Fr. Mahler & Co's.
" " Fayetteville, Fayetteville Hotel Building.

☞ Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Instruments carefully tuned and repaired.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in Grand and Square Pianos. These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, with entire iron frame, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for five years under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory. EGGERT & CO.,

232 Pratt Street, Baltimore.

May 20, 1854. 98tf

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE subscribers having devoted their personal attention for many years to the manufacture of BILLIARD TABLES, are fully competent to execute work that will give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious Connoisseur. Being the most extensive manufacturers in the Union, they are enabled to furnish a superior Table at 10 per cent less than any other establishment in the country, to which fact they respectfully invite the attention of buyers, as also, to the essential improvements they have made in the construction and elasticity of the Cushions, which they have brought to a degree of perfection attained by no others. Always on hand Billiard Tables with Marble and Wooden beds, with a large stock of Cloths, Balls, Cues, French Cue Leathers, Cue Wax, Pool Ball, Boards, Bagatelle Tables, Silk and Worsted Pockets, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Old Tables recushioned by sending them by Express.

GRIFFITH & DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturers,
No. 760 Annost., New York

April 21, 1854. 90-3mpd

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc.,

Which they offer at wholesale and retail

—ALSO,

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal, Fresh, Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.

June 28, 1854 66-tf

CEDAR FALLS Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale at Factory prices, by TROY & MARSH.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.

September 6, 1853. 26-tf

FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton

IS now receiving her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, from one dollar to fifteen: Dress Caps: Handkerchiefs: French Artificial Flowers and Feathers: Swiss Edgings and Insertings: Capes, Collars and Undersleeves: Ladies' and Children's Wrist Gloves, and long and short Mits: a new and beautiful stock of Dress Trimmings of the latest style: Velvet and Silk Mantillas: Railway Corsets: Whalebone Busks.

Dresses, Mantillas, and Cloaks made in the latest Philadelphia and New York styles.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

Oct. 5, 1853. 33tf

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!

WHILE you are talking of your internal improvements, forget not to call to see the improvements made in Guns at M. A. BAKER'S GUN MANUFACTORY, on Hay street, opposite the Post Office, where he has the Prussian Needle Gun, Air Guns, and various improved Pistols, of Colt's Repeater, Allen's, Whitney's arms company with Maynard primers, Armstrong Duelling Pistols; with a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Game and Shot Bags, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps of English and French make, with a large assortment of gaming fixtures.

Rifles constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards.

Repairing of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge. All orders promptly attended to. All work warranted.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Wooden Gun,
Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

Jan'y 2, 1854. 59tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

H. ERAMBERT,

Confectionery and Variety Store,

Under the Fayetteville Hotel, Hay St.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dec'r 31, 1853. 58tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1854. 63-1Y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853 57tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

G. S. BUIE, *Builder and Undertaker,*

IS prepared to execute contracts of from $800 to $50,000 and upwards.

Window Blinds, Sash, Glass Doors, and all kinds of ornamental and plain work warranted to give satisfaction. He may be found on inquiry at Mr. Jesse W. Power's.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1854. 87-6mpd

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR. [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 86tf

HALL & ROBINSON,

Retail Druggists and Prescriptionists.

ALWAYS on hand a supply of genuine MEDICINES, WINES and LIQUORS, for medical purposes.

Family Medicines and Recipes put up to order, and Physicians' Prescriptions promptly attended to.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1854. 88Y

RAYNER & GILMORE,

Commission Merchants,

No. 154 WATER STREET,

NEW YORK.

WARREN G. RAYNER. [JAMES R. GILMORE.

References:

Messrs. Francis Skinner & Co., New York.
Lord, Warren & Co., "
E. Kidder, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
J. H. Flanner, " "
Amos Wade, Esq., Newbern, "
D. & W. McLaurin, Fayetteville.

☞ Customary advances made on Naval Stores, &c.

Nov. 25, 1853. 48Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT. [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

P. M. WALKER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

April 17, 1854. 88-3m

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)

PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

NOTICE.

$50 REWARD

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 15th of July, 1851, his negro girl Sarah. Said negro is about 16 years of age, black, with large white eyes, large limbs, weighs about 130 pounds.

Said girl is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Mr. Isaac Wright's or Gen. McKay's, in Bladen county. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me, or her confinement in any jail in the State of North Carolina.

WM. G. BUTLER.

Clinton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 77tf

Dr. S. F. VENABLE

HAVING located at J. C. Blocker's Store, Cumberland County, N. C., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the surrounding country.

May 52. 300-3m

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Reid and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quality at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Sept. 1853. 30tf

Coopers' Tools, and all qualities of

Glue for Distillers use, for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 12, 1854. 4tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 13. 35tf

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

WE keep constantly on hand an assortment of the above SAFES, warranted fire-proof; and desirous of extending the demand for them, have induced the makers to consent to deliver them here at New York prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN, Agents.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

1854.

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving, and expect to have their entire Stock in Store by 15th inst., of

Seasonable Goods,

Embracing a great variety of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Parasols, Boots and Shoes, Foolscap and Letter Paper, Blank Books, Bolting Cloths, &c. &c.

With an extensive assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, and Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

All of which they offer to the Trade at Low PRICES and upon ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give the above Stock an examination before making their selections.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 8, 1854. 77tf

PURE LIQUORS.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY.
Port and Madeira Wines.
London Porter.

Just received and for sale by

J. N. SMITH.

June 5, 1854. 2-1m

THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF GUNPOWDER,

CONTINUE to furnish Gunpowder of all their well-known brands, viz: "Kentucky Rifle," "Sea Shooting," "American Sporting," "Indian Rifle," "Electric," "Duck Shooting," in kegs, half and quarter kegs, and Canisters of one pound each. Also, a full assortment of Powder for Blasting and Mining purposes, and for Export. The reputation of their Gunpowder is too well known to require comment.

For sale by the principal dealers in this City, and at the Office of the Company, 89 WALL STREET, N. Y. City.

A. G. HAZARD, Pres't.

A. E. DOUGLASS, Sec'y. [85-3mpd

Fire-Proof Roofing.

FRANCIS SHENTON.

Slate and Metal Roofer.

THANKFUL for past favors, I beg to inform my friends and the public, that I am now prepared to contract for and execute, in the best manner and on reasonable terms, ALL KINDS OF FIRE-PROOF ROOFING. Gutters, Leader Pipes and Heads, of any style or pattern, made to order and warranted for any specified time.

Slate Chimney Pipes made to suit any style of building or situation, without danger of lightning.

PUMPS.

Force, Lifting and Suction Pumps, adapted to any situation; Hydraulic Rams, and all kinds of Hydraulic Machines for supplying water for any purpose, put up and warranted.

Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe, of various sizes, for sale.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1853. 44-1Y

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Materiel on hand at the Shop formerly owned by Mr. E. Fuller, and having engaged the services of Mr. J. C. Lally, whose work gives such general and entire satisfaction, I am now prepared to execute all orders for Timber Wagons, Road Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

I have on hand and will constantly keep a good supply of Iron Axles, Chains, Bolts, and in short every thing that the Wagon-maker can need.

Timber Wagons, with the improved Iron Axles, made to order at the shortest notice.

I have 10 good and competent Workmen at the business, and will give it my whole and undivided attention.

My prices shall be as moderate as the times will admit, and I will challenge any Wagon-maker in the United States to equal my work either in point of style or durability.

THOS. C. FULLER.

Oct. 26, 1853. 39tf

90 HHDS. NEW CROP MOLASSES.
20 barrels Pork.
10 do No. 3 Mackerel.
6 dozen S. W. Collins' Turpentine Axes.
5,000 lbs. old N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Feb'y 27, 1854. 74tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Bow Street, near Eccles's Bridge, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel, and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Son's, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE,

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern-made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very moderate advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 38tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fisk's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Willie P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

WANTED!!!

A GOOD BAKER, of STEADY HABITS, can obtain regular employment and good wages. Apply soon.

CHAS. BANKS.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1854. 85tf

PEARCE & PEMBERTON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders.

B. F. PEARCE. (69tf) [T. H. PEMBERTON.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have in store and for sale a general Stock of

Groceries, Heavy Hardware, Hollow-ware, Steel, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith and Turpentine Tools, Brooms, Buckets, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuffs,

and in fact almost anything that can be called our line.

Our friends will do well to give us a call before purchasing.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange at the highest market prices.

☞ Just received 10 hhds. new crop Molasses.

G. W. J. GOLDSTON & CO.

New brick store east side Gillespie street, a few doors from the Market.

March 18, 1854. 83tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF LAND.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by John B. Sutton, for purposes therein mentioned, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Carthage, on Tuesday, July 25th, Three Tracts of Land, containing SIX HUNDRED ACRES, lying on the waters of Lennon's Creek, four miles southwest of Carthage, on or near the F. & W. Plank Road. The above tracts of land, a Dwelling with 4 rooms and other buildings; one Flour, and one Corn and Saw Mill.

Terms: One-third Cash, the balance on two years' credit for approved notes.

D. JONES, Trustee.

June 20, 1854. 97-3tpd

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Two Hundred and Fifty acres of land, lying between Little Rockfish and Puppy Creek, about fourteen miles from Fayetteville and about three miles from the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road. The above land lies in two different tracts. Some portions of it are under cultivation and the most of it is good turpentine land.

WILLIAM SHAW.

Cumberland Co., June 26. 97tf

Argus 2 weeks.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Dr. John A. McNeill, for purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell at Florid College, on the 22d day of July next, four Mules, one Timber Wagon and Gear, one pair of Match Horses, Buggy and Harness, his stock of Drugs and Medicines, and Household and Kitchen Furniture, in his Shop at the above place. Terms made known on the day of sale.

W. J. BROWN, Trustee.

June 24, 1854. 97tf

Piedmont Chalybeate Springs, Stokes County, North Carolina.

THE subscribers having purchased the Piedmont Springs at the close of the last season, have fitted up large and comfortable improvements, will be prepared by the 1st of June to accommodate all who may patronize them.

The springs are situated at the foot of Mt. Pleasant, the highest point of the Sauratown Mountains, about 1 mile from Dan River, and two from Danbury the County Site of Stokes, and is surrounded by as fine scenery as any place in the State or Virginia.

It is the design of the subscribers to make this first class watering place—and nothing will be left undone by them to make it such; and to make it as desirable a place for the health and pleasure seeker, public as any to be found in North Carolina, or Virginia.

Their prices will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Single persons $5 00 per week.
" " 1 00 per day for less time than one week.
" horse 75 cents per day.
Servants half price.

SMALLWOOD & GALLOWAY.

May 1854 96-3t[3]

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of ever stretching and ripping, under common wear, removes them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly runtrue, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.

New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.

March 3, 1854. 79-tf

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, Spring Term, 1854, on the first day of August next I will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, the following tracts of LAND, belonging to the heirs of the late Peter Hargrove, deceased, to-wit:

120 acres known as the Whaley land.
Also, 400 acres known as the Jones land.
Also, 100 acres called the Boroughs tract, adjoining the Jones and Asne lands.

All of the above lands are on the East side of Cape Fear River.

Also, 187 acres known as the King place, now of John Bell and others.

Also, the Mill tract, West side of the Plank Road, part of McKay land.

Also, the balance of said tract, including the residence of the late Carr Hargrove.

Also, 311 acres purchased from E. Spearman, on the West side of Cape Fear River.

The above Lands are valuable, and will be sold on a credit of 3, 6, 12 and 18 months—Bonds drawn for interest from date.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

June 5, 1854. 97tf

$500 Reward!

I WILL give Five Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any person of conveying my Negroes, ISAAC and NANCY, away for the purpose of selling them, or aiding them to escape to a free State. Or I will give Two Hundred Dollars for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring them.

Isaac is a very likely boy, about 6 feet 2 inches high, dark complected, about 27 years old, and weighs about 175 pounds.

Nancy is dark complected, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very stout and likely.

Said Negroes were purchased from Col. A. S. McKay of Richmond county, near Floral College, and are supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Hector McEachern's, in Robeson county, N. C., as they have relations in that section of country.

LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C., Feb'y 2, 1854 [8-3tp

REMEDIES

R. R. R.—No. 1

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

For all Acute Complaints.

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

The moment it is applied externally, or taken into the system it will stop the most excruciating pains.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Granger, a mason well known in Brooklyn was troubled nine years. Radway's Ready Relief, Relieved him in fifteen minutes, enabled him to walk two miles without the aid of a stick or crutch in three days, and cured him entirely in one week.

Thousands of other cases equally as wonderful as the above have been cured by R. R. Relief.

CHOLERA MORBUS AND DIARRHŒA.

Radway's Ready Relief will relieve the sufferer instantly in fifteen or twenty minutes. It will cure the most desperate case in a few hours.

NEURALGIA.

The moment R. R. Relief is applied it allays the most excruciating paroxysms.

SICK HEAD ACHE.

It will relieve the most distressing in fifteen minutes.

AGUE.

In ten minutes a tea spoonful of R. R. Relief will stop the Chill and break the Fever.